

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XX.—No. 513.

MAY 5, 1860.

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INSTITUTIONS, &c.

WINDHAM CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on Tuesday next, the 8th May. The chair will be taken at one o'clock p.m., precisely. By order, E. C. STEVENS, Sec.

ORIENTAL CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held on Monday next, the 7th of May, at two o'clock precisely. By order, JOHN H. HILTON, Secretary.

WANTED, for the Sackville-street Club, Dublin, a HOUSE STEWARD. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the Committee. By order of the Committee, THOMAS H. FLEMING, Sec.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.
SUBSCRIPTIONS, Donations, and Legacies are greatly NEEDED TO MAINTAIN in full vigour this Charity, which has no Endowment. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DOBBIN, Hon. Sec. Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.
Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, Strand, April 5th, 1860.
THE Next Meeting of this Society will TAKE PLACE on MONDAY EVENING, May 7th. A Paper will be read by C. W. STOKER, "On Diving Apparatus."—The chair will be taken at seven o'clock precisely. A. WILLIAMS, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Works of Art, Models of Machinery, and other Property left for Exhibition at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, must be IMMEDIATELY REMOVED, the premises having been disposed of. R. P. HARDING, Official. R. L. LONGBOTTOM, Liquidators.

Attendance on and after Monday, the 10th inst., between the hours of Nine and Five o'clock.
THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON, established in 1837.
Patron.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G. K.C.B. &c.
President.—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. F.R.S., &c.
Council.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, V.P.
Harry Chester, Esq.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, V.P.
General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B.
J. R. Gowen, Esq., F.G.S.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., V.P.
W. Hall, Esq., F.G.S., Hon. Sec.

The Council of this Society, which for 23 years has maintained in St. James's, Hyde, and Victoria Parks a gratuitous exhibition of water-fowl, appeals to the public for the support required to increase and to improve the collections. Their popularity is evident to every one that frequents the Parks. When the birds were first turned down on the St. James's Lake, in 1837-8, and for several subsequent years, they were constantly subjected to depredation and mischievous cruelty; but of late years, habituated to their presence, the public have not only ceased to molest them, but have learned to observe them with an intelligent interest, and to take a lively pleasure in feeding them.

It is now proposed, if funds can be obtained, to withdraw all birds of false plumage, and to purchase specimens of many species not now possessed; and, if the consent of her Majesty's Commissioners be obtained, to place gold and silver pheasants, peafowl, and other ornamental and interesting birds, in pens, in suitable positions, in the Parks. There are at present in St. James's Park about twenty-eight different species of water-fowl. Formerly there were not fewer than forty there; and every reader of "Yarrell's British Birds" is aware how frequently his illustrations are taken from that collection. The advantages of increasing the attractions of those great national gardens, the public parks, are obvious.

Donations of money and birds are invited.

The following is a list of the sums received by the Treasurer during the year 1859:

The Duke of Buccleuch £1 10	Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B. £2 20
The Duke of Marlborough .. 2 20	The Hon. Mr. Justice Williams .. 2 20
The Earl of Aberdeen .. 1 10	J. H. Gurney, M.P. 1 10
The Earl of Orkney .. 1 10	C. A. Hamilton .. 1 10
The Earl of Carnarvon .. 2 20	Terrick Hamilton .. 1 10
The Earl of Ellesmere .. 2 20	A. Milne .. 1 10
Lord Southampton .. 1 10	G. R. Clarke .. 1 10
Viscount Hill .. 1 10	The Rev. Cyril Page .. 1 10
Lord Tenterden .. 1 10	Wm. Whiteley, Q.C. 1 10
Lord Cranworth .. 1 10	J. R. Gowen .. 1 10
Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett .. 1 10	H. J. Maude .. 1 10
The Honble. Campbell Scarlett .. 1 10	W. Hall .. 1 10
Gen. Sir Wm. Gomm, K.C.B. 2 20	Arthur Yates .. 1 10
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood .. 1 10	W. M. Coulthurst .. 1 10
Sir Charles Gurney, M.P. .. 2 20	B. Waterlow .. 2 20
Samuel Gurney, M.P. .. 2 20	W. Easton .. 1 10
	Chas. Amos .. 2 20
	H. Baker .. 1 10

Subscriptions (one guinea) and donations are received at Messrs. Ransom and Co.'s, Bankers, 1, Pall-mall East; and at the Cottage of the Society, St. James's Park.
By Order of the Council, WM. HOLL, Hon. Secretary.

SOCIETY for the ACCLIMATISATION of ANIMALS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

Patrons.
The Duke of Rutland
The Marquis of Conyngham
The Marquis of Clanricarde
The Earl of Albemarle
The Earl of Tankerville
The Earl of Malmesbury
The Earl of Craven
The Earl of Pomfret
The Viscount Ullington
The Viscount Somerset
The Viscount Powerscourt
The Viscount Bury
The Hon. Granville F. Berkeley
Andrew Drummond, Esq., of Cadland
T. Pilkington Dawson, Esq., Grotton House
William Knapp, Esq., The Walmerley
Thomas Blackwell, Esq., Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Secretary.—F. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., M.A. (2nd Life Guards).

TEMPORARY OFFICES, 348, Strand, London, W.C.

The objects of this Society will be to endeavour to acclimatise Animals, Birds, Fishes, Shell-fish (ordinarily so called), and Plants, which are at present unknown in the United Kingdom, or, if known, not sufficiently utilised, and which are likely to be serviceable either for food or other economic purposes.

It is proposed that there shall be a central society in London, and that a council be elected, to collect information, issue instructions, and receive reports.

The society will begin, at first, with small and carefully-conducted experiments; and it is thought advisable that there should not at present be any fixed establishment for the rearing, breeding, and cultivating new or neglected species of animals, &c. &c.

It is proposed that those members who happen to have facilities on their estates for experiments in acclimatising or cultivating animals, &c., and who are willing to aid this new and important object, should undertake the charge of, and pay attention to, such objects as may be proposed to them by the society, periodically reporting progress to the council.

It will be the endeavour of the society to attempt to acclimatise and cultivate those animals, birds, &c., which will be useful and suitable to the park, the moorland, the plain, the woodland, the farm, the poultry-yard, as well as those which will increase the resources of our sea shores, rivers, ponds, and gardens.

In order to start the society, it is proposed to place the subscription at present at 2s. 2d. per annum, which will entitle the members to receive the printed reports, and to co-operate with the society. F. T. BUCKLAND.

348, Strand, London, W.C.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the CORPORATION will take place in Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's in the Chair.

First List of Stewards:

Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L.
Frederick Bentley, Esq.
Henry G. Bohn, Esq.
Sir John Boleyn, Bart., F.R.S., V.P.R.S.L.
Thomas Brown, Esq.
Rev. Professor E. H. Browne, B.D.
George Chambers, Esq.
Hugh C. E. Childers, Esq., M.P.
Rev. R. H. Cobbold, M.A.
William Colson, Esq.
Edward Henegau Dering, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dungannon.
Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton.
George Edward Eyre, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.
Robert N. Fowler, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.
George Grote, Esq., F.R.S.
James Lempriere Hammond, Esq., M.A.
Sir John Hamner, Bart., M.P.
Philip Charles Hardwick, Esq., M.R.S.L.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Hill.
Professor Huxley, F.R.S.
John Jervis, Esq., M.A., M.R.S.L.
Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.
William Longman, Esq.
John Robinson M'Clean, Esq., C.E.
Rev. Professor Mansel, M.A.
Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A.
John Lotherp Moiley, Esq.
Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N.
John Henry Phillips, Esq., M.P.
Rev. G. B. F. Pitticary, M.A.
Rev. Henry J. Rose, B.D.
James Anderson Rose, Esq., M.R.S.L.
David Rowland, Esq.
Rev. C. B. Pearson, M.A., M.R.S.L.
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
Dr. Leonard Schmitz, Ph.D., LL.D.
Rev. Professor Selwyn, D.D.
George Stovin Venables, Esq.
Rev. J. Selby Watson, M.A., M.R.S.L.
Rev. Robert Winstan, M.A.
Rev. Chancellor Williams, M.A.

Tickets, 2s. each, may be obtained from the Stewards, and from the Secretary at 4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C., to which the Office of the Corporation is now removed from 73, Great Russell-street. OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.

THE EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, Flowers, and Fruit this season will take place on Wednesday, May 30, June 20, and July 4. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only, by orders from Fellows or Members of the Society. Price on or before Saturday, May 19, 4s.; after that day, 5s.; or on the days of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

DR. LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S., Super-

intendent of the Animal Product and Food Collections at the Kennington Museum, will deliver, by permission of the Committee of Council on Education, a Course of SIX LECTURES on FOOD, D.C.L., the Lecture Theatre, at South Kensington, on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th of May, 2nd and 9th of June, 1860, at 4 o'clock.

This course will include the consideration of the Subjects of Water, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Substances, forming the Heat-giving and Flesh-giving Portions of Human Food, and will be illustrated by Specimens, &c., from the Food Collection of the Museum.

Tickets of Admission.—For the Course, 2s.; Reserved Seat for the Course, 5s.; Single Lecture, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly, and at the Staff for the sale of Catalogues in the Museum.

KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL and CHEMICAL COLLEGE, 38 and 39, Lower Kennington-lane, near London.

Principal.—J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S., F.C.S., &c.
Youths intending to become farmers, land stewards, chemical and manure manufacturers, or managers of mining property, will find the course of instruction in the College such as to fully qualify them for their respective pursuits. The terms for senior and junior students may be known on application to the Principal.

Analytical and Assay Department.—Analyses and assays of every description are promptly and accurately executed in the laboratories.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

HOLME SPECIAL PROFESSORSHIP of CLINICAL MEDICINE.—This Professorship and the Office of one of the Physicians in University College Hospital are VACANT, in consequence of the resignation of Prof. E. A. Parkes, M.D., on his being appointed by Her Majesty's Government Professor of Hygiene to the new Army Medical School at Chatham.

Information respecting the Duties and the Annual Stipend may be obtained on application at the Office of the College.

Candidates are requested to send in their Applications and Testimonials on or before Monday, the 14th of May next.

By order of the Council, CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

April 3, 1860.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE REGULATIONS for the year 1860, concerning the examination of students who are not members of the University of Cambridge, will be forwarded in answer to a written application, enclosing a postage stamp, addressed to JOHN SIMMONDS, Esq., 3, New-square, Lincoln's-Inn, Honorary Secretary for the London District.

THE SCHOOL of PRACTICAL NAVIGATION, Gravesend.

NOTICE.—Pupils desirous of joining the SUMMER CRUISES for practical tuition must enter without delay, as only a limited number can be received. Prospectuses post free on application to GEO. H. BOLLTER, Principal.

REMOVED FROM KENSINGTON HALL.

BELSIZE COLLEGE for LADIES, BELSIZE PARK, HAMPSHIRE, N.W.

Principal—Mrs. JOHNSON.

This Institution is ready for the reception of Resident Pupils. Ladies in the neighbourhood may avail themselves of the principal Classes, Lectures, and Lessons; a List of which, together with the terms and the General Prospectus, may be obtained of the Principal.

BELSIZE COLLEGE for LADIES, BELSIZE PARK, HAMPSHIRE, N.W.

Mr. JOHNSON'S LECTURES "On the Physical and Mental Sciences, and their Application to Domestic Economy, the Preservation of Health, and the Education of Children," will COMMENCE on the following days:—

Natural History .. May 5, at 7 P.M.
Mental Science .. May 8, at 7 P.M.
Natural Philosophy .. May 8, at 3 P.M.

These Lectures may be attended by Ladies who are not regular Pupils.

Fee, One Guinea per Course, in advance. Syllabuses, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained of Mrs. JOHNSON, the Principal.

ENGLISH EDUCATION in FRANCE.

Preparation for Naval, Military, and Civil Service Examinations. Religious instruction by the English Chaplain. Number of pupils 16. Prospectuses and full particulars on application to "B. A." at the College of Preceptors, 42, Queen-square, W.C.

A GRADUATE in HONOURS, M.A. of

Cambridge married, of middle age, and residing within 50 miles of London, in a neighbourhood celebrated for its salubrity, wishes to obtain One or Two PUPILS, whom he would, if required, instruct in English Law (particularly the Conveyancing and Real Property branches) in addition to the ordinary subjects of education.

Address "L. K." S. J. Brookes, Stationer, 195, Strand.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL.

Head Master will be Visiting at Midsummer. Salary, £400, a year and residence. Applications must be addressed to the Treasurer, Mr. THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq., 1 Common.

TO SCHOOLS and FAMILIES.—A Ger-

man gentleman, native of Hanover, is desirous to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as VISITING TUTOR. Acquirements—singing and pianoforte (thorough), German, and drawing. Terms moderate. Highest references. Address to "H. E." care of Messrs. Pottle and Sons, Royal Exchange.

AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN, having

resided in London and in Paris many years, wishes to enter a family as TUTOR, or have a limited number of pupils to instruct in the Italian and French languages, literature, &c. Apply to "P. S." care of Mr. Robert King, Ph. Chemist, 21, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W.

A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN wants to

enter a first-rate English Boarding School or Professional Gentleman's Family, in the vicinity of London or Brighton, in order to ACQUIRE the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Letters, including terms, to be sent to "D. S. P." Mr. Abbott's, 7, Little Tower-street.

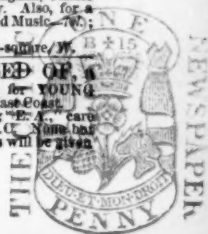
SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED immediately,

THREE ENGLISH MASTERS; one for English, Latin, and Mathematics, salary 50l. to 60l.; one for English, Junior Latin, 35l.; and a Junior Master, small salary. Also, for a Family, a German Gentleman; good French and Music; and another, with a small salary.

Apply to S. VERSTRAETE and Co., 37, Golden-square, W.

SCHOLASTIC.—To be DISPOSED OF,

large BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, situate in a thriving seaport on the East Coast. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing "E. A." care of Mr. G. B. Coulcher, 50, Chancery-lane, E.C. None but principals will be treated with, and references will be given and required.



THE PRESS.

THE PRESS.—The SUB-EDITOR of a late Daily Newspaper, who is also accustomed to Verbatim Reporting, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. First-class testimonials and references can be given. Address "ALPHA," Provincial Press Agency, 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

TO REPORTERS.—WANTED a SHORT-HAND REPORTER, well qualified, and accustomed to the routine of a provincial journal. Address, stating age, salary required, and references, to "ADVERTISER," care of Messrs. Hooper and Cull, 12, George-street, Mansion-house, E.C.

TO the PRESS.—WANTED, a good REPORTER, one accustomed to the management of a weekly newspaper, and able to assist at case when required (for a small country newspaper). Address, stating terms and references, to "E. T.," care of Mr. Eglington, Aldersgate-street.

TO PRINTERS and REPORTERS.—WANTED, in a small newspaper and jobbing office in Kent, a respectable YOUNG MAN, who is a good Compositor and Reporter. He will occasionally be required to assist at press. Address, stating terms, &c., "S. G.," care of Mr. Eglington, 163, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, by a Reporter of considerable experience, who has also been accustomed to act as Sub-Editor, an ENGAGEMENT on a Provincial Paper. Testimonials of ability and character will be given. Apply to "C. B.," 28A, Basinghall-street, E.C.

TO the FOURTH ESTATE.—WANTED, on a country paper, an expert verbatim REPORTER, who has also had some experience in getting up the general news of the week, reading proofs, and other office routine. Name, qualifications, and whether master of any foreign language—age, salary required, and social condition, and address "LAMB," care of Messrs. Hooper and Cull, 12, George-street, Mansion-house, E.C.

THE PRESS.—A Gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the duties of Newspaper Editing, and will be glad to make himself generally useful, either as Editor or Sub-Editor, is at present OPEN to a NEW ENGAGEMENT. Salary required moderate, and unexceptional references. Views, Liberal-Conservative. Address "R. C.," care of Mr. W. J. Clarke, jun., 4, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

TO JOURNALISTS.—WANTED, for a first-class Liberal Daily Journal, not Metropolitan, an EXPERIENCED and powerful POLITICAL WRITER, who could supply one leader *per diem*, and personally superintend Editorial Arrangements. First-class talent and experience are absolutely indispensable: must of necessity become resident in the locality. Full details of past services, age, expectations, and references to be addressed to "S. P. Q. R.," King's College, London, W.C.

THE ARTS.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from nine till dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission 1s.; catalogue 6d.; season tickets 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, Portland.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN, from 9 till dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. BELL SMITH, Sec.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, incorporated by Royal Charter.—The THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from nine a.m. until dusk. Admission 1s. T. ROBERTS, Sec. Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.

EXHIBITION of HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE, commenced in Jerusalem in the year 1854, is now on view at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, from 9 till 5. Admission 1s.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM ROSS, R.A.—An EXHIBITION of the Works of this Artist is NOW OPEN at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Admission One Shilling. The Exhibition will close on the 31st May. P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

SWITZERLAND and SAVOY, from the Right Kulme at Sunrise, is now OPEN at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square; also Venice during the Carnival, and the City of Canton. Admission 1s. to each view. Schools and children half-price. Daily from 10 till dusk.

ILLUMINATING ART UNION of LONDON (Established 1857).—Honorary Secretary, Miss ANNA DAILEY.—The Second ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MISCELLANEOUS and MODERN ILLUMINATIONS, including also those competing for the annual prize, will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 8th day of MAY, at the Gallery, 16, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Admission 1s., from 10 till 6 daily. Members free. Subscription 1s. 1s. annually.—Offices, 3, Torrington-square. D. LAURENT DE LARA, Manager.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. Patron—H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT. TO ART-STUDENTS and ARTIST-WORKMEN. PRIZES are offered for MODELLING, METAL-WORK, WOOD CARVING, COLOURED DECORATION, and DRAWING for PAINTED GLASS. Particulars may be had of the Attendant in the Gallery of the Architectural Museum; by letter to the Honorary Secretary, at 13, Stratford-place, W.; or, at the Offices of the Builder and Building News. A. J. B. BERSFORD-HOPE, President. GEO. GILBERT SCOTT, Treasurer. JOSEPH CLARKE, Honorary Secretary. (13, Stratford-place, W.)

EASTWARD HO! and HOME AGAIN! are at 191, Piccadilly. From 10 till 6. Admission 6d.

HERR CARL WERNER has the honour to announce that his atelier is now open to receive CLASSES for the PRACTICE of WATER-COLOUR PAINTING, every day. 49, Pall-mall.

VICTORIA-CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1s.; in uniform free. The whole of last year's series, with numerous additions, painted by L. W. Desanges, Esq. JAMES ROWE, Sec.

TO the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and CON-NOISSEURS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a very highly-finished CABINET PICTURE, painted by her late Royal Highness Princess Charlotte, the gift of his late Majesty George the Fourth to a gentleman now deceased. Also, several first-class Paintings by the Old Masters. For particulars apply to "G. T. P.," 33, Broad-street, Reading, Berks.

ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—
Turner, R.A. Cooke, A.R.A. Herring, Sen. Duffield
Stothart, R.A. Dobson, Hulme Bennett
Frith, R.A. A.R.A. Hering W. C. Smith,
Ward, R.A. O'Neill, A.R.A. Hemsley Topham
Roberts, R.A. J. Linnell, Sen. Muller Crome
Etty, R.A. G. Lance Percy Lewis
Crawick, R.A. Fied Periss Holmes
Elmore, R.A. Bright Niemann Haviler
Mulready, R.A. Le Jeune W. Hunt McKean
Maclean, R.A. Baxter Duncan E. Hughes
Cooper, A.R.A. Nasmyth Catermole Rowbotham
Frost, A.R.A. A. Johnston Taylor
Poole, A.R.A. Smallfield Mutrie.
The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for week ending Saturday, May 12:—Monday, open at 9; Tuesday to Thursday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Pianoforte performances daily. The Picture Gallery is re-opened. Machinery in motion. Beautiful show of Flowers throughout the Palace. Friday, open at 10. FIRST GRAND OPERA CONCERT of the new Season. For particulars see special advertisement.

Saturday, open at 10. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL in their Popular Entertainment. To commence at 3 o'clock. Admission by the new Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-crown; Children under twelve, One Shilling.

Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

MUSIC.

SIGNOR CIMINO begs to announce his arrival in London for the season. 32, Half-moon-street.

HERR KUHE begs to acquaint his friends and pupils that he has returned to London for the season. Herr KUHE's address, 12, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.

MISS FREETH, Pianiste.—All communications respecting concerts or private lessons to be addressed to her residence, 24, Westbourne-park-terrace, Harrow-road, W.

MADAME LAURA BAXTER'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT under distinguished patronage, will take place at St. James's Hall, 15th May. Advertisements respecting the Concert, Lessons, &c., to be addressed to Madame LAURA BAXTER's residence, 155, Albany-street, Regent's-park, N.W.

MRS. JOHN MACFARREN'S MATINÉE of PIANOFORTE MUSIC, in Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday, May 28, when she will be assisted by Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Saindon, Signor Piatti, and Mr. Walter Macfarren. Tickets 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s. 6d. 15, Albert-street, Gloucester-gate, N.W.

BACH SOCIETY.—The CHOIR will meet for PRACTICE, every Wednesday evening at King's College, Strand (by the kind permission of the Council), at half-past 7 for 8 o'clock, until further notice. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the Choir are requested to apply to the undersigned for particulars. ROBERT R. NUNN, Assistant Secretary. No. 26, Upper Albany-street, Regent's Park, N.W.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—LEADER and COCK have the most desirable BOXES and STALLS to LET for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—LEADER and COCK have BOXES, Stalls, &c., in all situations, to be LET by the night. Pit Tickets. LEADER and COCK, 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—WEST-END CENTRAL AGENCY.—A. W. HAMMOND (late Jullien and Co.), having completed very extensive arrangements with the management of Her Majesty's Theatre for the ensuing season, during which an unprecedented combination of talent will appear, respectfully acquaints the subscribers and nobility that every information respecting the subscription or nightly lettings can be obtained at the West-end Central Agency, 214, Regent-street (late Jullien and Co.)

TO INVESTORS.—The Consols Capital Stock is a medium for employing and improving Large or Small Sums of Money in connexion with Government Securities. The Stock is issued by the Consols Insurance Association, 429, Strand, London, incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.

Investments bear five per cent. per annum interest, receivable monthly, if desired. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

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CONTENTS.

SAYINGS and DOINGS	545
Miss Charlotte Cushman	546
ENGLISH and FOREIGN LITERATURE:—	
Philosophy:	
Sargant on Robert Owen and his Social Philosophy	546
Biography:	
Thomson's Life and Times of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham	547
History:	
Luard's Bartholomew de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana	549
Short Notices	550
Religion:	
Pryce's Is it not Written?	550
Short Notices	550
Voyages and Travels:	
Woolley's Two Years' Journal in New York	550
Poetry:	
Mackay's A Man's Heart	551
The Earl of Winchelsea's Poem of the Book of Job	552
Templeton's Divine Service	552
Fiction:	
Charley Nugent	553
Netley Hall	553
Hulse House	553
One Trial. By H. R. C.	553
The Living amongst the Dead	553
Cordova Abbey	553
Maurice's Revelations of a Catholic Priest	553
Short Notices	553
Miscellaneous:	
Harper's New Monthly Magazine	553
Guthrie's Seed-time and Harvest of Ragged Schools	553
Carter's Visit to Sherwood Forest	553
Mellor's	553
Kavanagh's Penny English Grammar	553
Short Notices	553
The Magazines	558
DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.:—	
Music and Musicians	559
Concerts for the Ensuing Week	559
New Music: Ellerton's Paradise Lost	559
Musical and Dramatic Gossip	559
Art and Artists:	
Mr. Holman Hunt's "Finding of Christ in the Temple"	561
Science and Inventions:	
Meetings of the Societies	563
Meetings for the Ensuing Week	564
Archaeological Items	565
Miscellaneous	565
BOOKSELLERS' RECORD:—	
Books and Bookellers, &c.	567
Books Wanted to Purchase	569
Trade Changes	569
Correspondence	569
Coming Sales by Auction	569
Reports of Sales by Auction	569
Books Recently Published	570
ADVERTISEMENTS	541, 542, 543, 544, 571, 572

THE CRITIC.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

MR. FRY, of Bristol, who is well known for his extensive and valuable collection of early English Bibles, is engaged, we understand, in preparing an edition of TYNDALE'S New Testament, printed at Worms in the year 1525, from the copy preserved in the Baptist Museum at Bristol. It is to be an exact transcript of the original, which will be first traced page by page, and then lithographed in fac-simile. Of this publication only a limited number of copies will be issued, some few of which will be printed on large paper, and three or four on vellum. The copy of TYNDALE'S New Testament from which this transcript is about to be made is one of the rarest books known to bibliographers—one which, if put up at auction to-morrow, would perhaps realise as large a price as any printed book ever offered for sale. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, it was produced under the most extraordinary circumstances, as the reader of CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON'S most interesting work, "Annals of the English Bible," will recollect. Until Mr. ANDERSON made his important investigations into the life of TYNDALE, in connection with his translation of the Bible, it was generally supposed that the first edition of his Testament was that printed at Antwerp in 1526. This latter, however, he has shown clearly was the third edition of the entire Testament, there having been previously two others—one printed with glosses, which was begun at Cologne, printed by QUENTEL, and finished at Worms in 1525; the other printed at Worms without glosses in the same year. Of the former only one fragment remains, containing thirty-one leaves, and embracing TYNDALE'S prologue, with a portion of the Gospel of St. Matthew. This was discovered in 1834 by the late THOMAS RODD, the bookseller, from whose hands it passed into those of the late Right Hon. THOMAS GRENVILLE, and is now lodged with the rest of that gentleman's magnificent library in the British Museum. This edition was in quarto. The second, or the edition without glosses, was in 12mo., of which the only perfect copy known is that contained in the Baptist Museum at Bristol, and which formerly passed as being a copy of the Antwerp edition of 1526. The exertions made to suppress both editions, which are described at length by ANDERSON, may account for the excessive rarity of copies, whether perfect or imperfect, at the present day. ANDERSON, indeed, says that both Matthew and Mark had been previously printed, *i.e.* in 1524, at Hamburg; but of this publication, if it ever took place, not a single fragment survives. The printing of the quarto edition at Cologne was interrupted, it seems, after proceeding as far as sig. K, by the machinations of one COCHLEUS, who is well known as one of the most determined opponents of the Protestant Reformation, and who by his writings and intrigues did all in his power to thwart its advocates. This COCHLEUS, being in Cologne at the same time as TYNDALE, happened by mere accident to hear of the large printing enterprise going on at QUENTEL'S house, and, after making some of the workmen drunk, got at the bottom of the whole affair—namely, that there was an edition of the English Testament being printed to the extent of three thousand copies; that it had then proceeded as far as K; and that the expense of the same was defrayed by certain English merchants, "who were secretly to convey the work when printed, and to disperse it widely through all England, before the KING or the CARDINAL could discover or prohibit it." Upon this COCHLEUS posts off to one HERMANN RINCKE, a senator of Cologne, well known both to the EMPEROR and KING, from his having been formerly an ambassador in England, and, by his influence with the Senate, procures an order for the discontinuance of the printing. The account given by COCHLEUS then goes on to say that "the two English apostates, *snatching away with the quarto sheets printed*, fled by ship, going up the Rhine to Worms, where the people were under the full rage of Lutheranism, that there, by another printer, they might complete the work begun. RINCKE and COCHLEUS, however, immediately advised, by their letters, the KING, the CARDINAL, and the BISHOP of ROCHESTER, that they might with the greatest diligence take care lest that most pernicious article of merchandise should be conveyed into all the ports of England." Conveyed, however, it was, when the edition was afterwards completed at Worms; and not only so, but the second edition, which followed it in the same year, and of which the volume now at Bristol is a copy. Such is the strange history of the first publication of TYNDALE'S Testament, which, however sought to be suppressed—copies of it being burnt by the common hangman, or in large bonfires around which fanatic priests danced, or with their owners at the stake—nevertheless circulated widely all over England, and no doubt prepared the minds of the people for the large measure of Reformation that was soon to follow, although its great author, TYNDALE himself, did not live to witness it, being cruelly burnt at the stake as a heretic at Vilvorde, near Brussels, in the year 1536. The copy preserved at Bristol has also a singular history. It was purchased, it seems, but in what year does not appear, for the celebrated HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, by one of his Lordship's collectors, named JOHN MURRAY. The Earl gave ten guineas for the book, and was so overjoyed besides at becoming the possessor of it, that he settled upon MURRAY a pension of 20*l.* per annum for his having procured it for him. The EARL of OXFORD died in 1741, without male heirs, when his library of printed books was sold, *en masse*, to

EDWARD OSBORNE, the bookseller, for 13,000*l.* In the catalogue of this collection, with a preface by Dr. JOHNSON, the book is described as follows: "No. 420. The New Testament, black letter, ruled with red lines, and all the initial letters at the beginning of each book, representing the subject, finely coloured; as, likewise, all the capital letters to each chapter throughout the book adorned with different colours, and raised with gold; neatly bound in red morocco." The price set upon this matchless gem was only fifteen shillings! for which sum it was purchased by the well-known bibliographer, JOSEPH AMES, who thus chuckles over his bargain in a letter to a friend, dated Wapping, June 30, 1743: "I cannot forbear telling you of my good success in buying at Lord OXFORD'S sale the phoenix of the whole library. I mean the first English Testament that ever was printed in the year 1526. It has been thought no perfect copy was left from the flames." At the sale of AMES'S books in 1760, this precious volume was purchased by Mr. WHYTE, the bookseller, for fourteen guineas and a half, who had it in his possession for sixteen years, when he sold it, in 1776, to Dr. ANDREW GIFFORD, one of the Assistant Librarians in the British Museum, for twenty guineas. Dr. GIFFORD, who was a Baptist, bequeathed it, together with the rest of his library, in 1784, to the Baptist Museum at Bristol, of which it now forms the principal treasure. We trust that Mr. FRY, in producing the fac-simile of it upon which he is now engaged, will meet with a sufficient number of subscribers' names to make him easy as to the pecuniary liability involved.

WE ADMIT that the discovery of a *third* second folio, "wanting the title and four leaves at the end, soiled," is curious enough; yet it is by no means clear that No. 1 copy, described in RODD'S catalogue of the 1st January 1847, is identical with No. 3 copy, disposed of at the sale of RODD'S books in 1841, any more than that it is identical with No. 2 (the PERKINS copy), said to have been bought by Mr. COLLIER in the latter year. Numbers 1 and 3 are certainly both described as having the same deficiencies; but the deficiencies of the PERKINS Folio are certainly precisely similar. The only point of difference is in the "notes and emendations;" but Mr. COLLIER asserts that RODD saw no such notes, nor did he himself, until two years after he had bought the book. If, then, RODD did not see them, it is not surprising that he omitted to mention them in his catalogue. Again, as we have already pointed out, not only does the description of the catalogue of the 1st of January 1847 exactly tally with the PERKINS Folio, *except the notes*; but the price demanded is exactly the same. So that we are in this dilemma: Either RODD knew of the notes in the copy which he sold to Mr. COLLIER, or he did not. If he did, he was too clever a bookseller not to have some idea of their value, and he never would have sold the copy for thirty shillings—the very price he had set upon a copy with similar deficiencies and without notes. If he did not, it is no answer to the suggestion of Mr. COLLIER having bought the copy which was catalogued in 1847, that the description makes no mention of notes. It is indeed a very great pity that Mr. RODD'S sale-books for that period are now missing from Mr. WILKINSON'S custody, for it is nearly certain that had they been forthcoming the real history of these copies might have been elucidated. We are not without hope, however, that the destination of these books may yet be traced.

As for the copy sold in 1849, we also have referred to the auctioneers' books, and we find that the copy was originally catalogued as belonging to the *first* edition (1623), and that the item has been altered in ink-writing to the *second* edition. Mr. WILKINSON declares upon his honour that he made this alteration at the time of the sale; and the duplicate catalogue shows a similar alteration in the handwriting of a clerk then in his employ. The mistake arose from the fact that the person to whom the preparation of the catalogue was entrusted was misled, by the absence of a title-page, into supposing that it was a first edition copy. We state this, not because we have any doubt that the copy really was a second folio, or that the alteration was not made at the time stated, but because it is true and ought not to have been omitted from the original statement about the RODD sale. Should any one be sceptical about the real date of the edition, the price paid for it (ten shillings) should be sufficient to convince him that it could not have been a first folio.

As there are many who appear to suppose that copies of the second folio are very rare, it is only right to state that they are comparatively common, and of no very enormous value, even when in a perfect state. The first and third editions are rare; but copies of the second (especially imperfect ones) are by no means of uncommon appearance. In the catalogue of Mr. SINGER'S sale, lately issued by Messrs. SOTHERBY and WILKINSON, for example, there are three copies of the second folio specified; and it is by no means uncommon for a Shakespearean scholar to have several on his shelves at the same time.

IF THE "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE" be a reliable authority, Lord PALMERSTON has informed Mr. ANDREW STEUART, one of the members for the borough of Cambridge, that the Regius Professorship of History in the University has been offered to several distinguished persons, who have declined to accept it, and that, therefore, the delay in filling up the vacancy is attributable to the difficulty of finding a person of standing and reputation willing to accept the post. In these columns we mentioned, some months ago, the names of three gentlemen, Messrs. MERIVALE, SPEDDING, and WOODHAM, who were known to be candidates for the Professorship. Any one of these

three gentlemen is in every way qualified for the post, and would have amply satisfied the expectations of the University. We mentioned too the rumour that Mr. ARTHUR HELPS was also a candidate for the appointment; had he been successful, few graduates would, we think, have complained. We can only say that, had the Professorship been in the gift of the University instead of in that of the Crown, a competent person would long ago have been found.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

THE MOST EMINENT ACTRESS yet produced by the American stage, is a native of Boston, Massachusetts. Left fatherless at an early age, she determined to turn to some profit the strong talent for music which she inherited from her mother, and in spite of the remonstrances of her relatives—descendants of a long line of rigid Presbyterians—she turned her attention to the operatic stage, and made her first appearance as the *Countess*, in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," with marked success. Apparently a brilliant musical career was now before her, when an unforeseen accident put an end to all hopes in that direction. The change of climate from Boston to New Orleans, which she visited, proved too great, and her voice (which was pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest contraltos ever heard) became entirely spoiled for vocal purposes. Nothing daunted by this demolition of her hopes, Miss CUSHMAN bravely set to work to win the favour of the Tragic Muse, and not long afterwards she made her *début* as *Lady Macbeth* with moderate success. Proceeding to New York, she engaged herself for three years at one of the minor houses there, and daily acquired favour with the public. Being once more compelled by illness to retire temporarily from the stage, Miss CUSHMAN was accompanied on her reappearance by a younger sister, Mrs. MERRIMAN (Miss SUSAN CUSHMAN), whose beauty and grace soon made her a favourite with

the public. Thenceforth the sisters continued to act together (the elder assuming the male parts in such plays as "Romeo and Juliet"), until the second marriage of the younger finally removed her from the stage.

In 1845 Miss CUSHMAN paid a visit to England, accompanied by her sister, and, making her first appearance at the Princess's Theatre, soon found her way to the favour of our audiences here. She sustained with great credit the parts of *Lady Macbeth*, *Julia* (in "The Hunchback"), *Mrs. Haller*, *Beatrice*, *Rosalind*, *Lady Teazle*, and *Juliana*; the part, however, which of all others she more peculiarly made her own, and which, indeed, has become almost her exclusive property, is that of *Meg Merrilies* in "Guy Rannering," in sustaining which she displays a rugged power and an artistic grandeur which raise her to a level with the great novelist's conception. Miss CUSHMAN returned to New York in 1849; but has several times paid visits to this country, reaping an ever-increasing harvest of applause. During her last professional visit here, she was engaged by Mr. BUCKSTONE, of the Haymarket Theatre, under whose guidance, after delighting a series of London audiences, she made a tour of the provincial theatres. She is now residing, we believe, in Rome.

Owing to an unforeseen accident, we were unable to procure the fac-simile autograph in time to print it in its proper place, below the portrait. However, rather than omit it altogether, we subjoin it to this short biographical sketch.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

PHILOSOPHY.

Robert Owen and his Social Philosophy. By WILLIAM LUCAS SARGANT. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

AS A REMARKABLE though not a great man, Robert Owen deserves full and fitting record. But for that record the time has not yet fully come. Mr. Sargant seems to have been in too great a hurry to chronicle the career of the celebrated socialist. In the first place, there is at present the most profound indifference regarding persons of the Owen stamp—the unselfish enthusiasts for an idea. It is the hour when charlatans and soldiers of fortune, from Louis Napoleon downward, have it all their own way, and are alone thought worthy of the world's regard. In the second place, a fat and prosperous and stolid community is not in the mood to judge socialism. In the third place, Owen, by the silly credulity of his old age, had disgusted mankind almost as much as he had offended them by the bold incredulity of his early days. Till the apathy and the prejudice alike pass away, Owen's life cannot be honestly and completely written. Mr. Sargant, though able and intelligent, and disposed to be, and generally successful in being, absolutely impartial, has few of the accomplished biographer's qualities. He is inclined to moralise on the individual's doings rather than vividly to picture them. Owen marched from first to last with firm and resolute step. Born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, on the 14th May 1771, and dying there on the 17th November 1858, Owen took part in the affairs of three generations. But Mr. Sargant, instead of bringing those generations stupendously before us, pours forth acute and clever criticisms on Owen's economic heresies. The work is thus needlessly, though we do not say tediously, lengthened, unless it were of importance for everybody to know what Mr. Sargant's opinion is on this thing or on that. As books go, this is not a bad book, but it is a bad biography. Unless we had gleaned from other sources, we should not learn from the volume the notable part which Owen had played. In truth, Mr. Sargant is marked, as Owen himself was marked, by excessive poverty of imagination. He dwells in the region of most arid and angular prose. Political economy is his universe—rather a small universe, if you want to have God's everlasting stars coming down with conquering calm into your heart. Mr. Sargant is not without human emotion, but he seems afraid of indulging it; not without elevated feeling, but he appears to dread lest it should carry him away from spots sacred to the Malthusian philosophy and its disciples. The ghastliness which characterises both Owen and his schemes Mr. Sargant renders rather more ghastly still. Whereas a true artist, or even a true human brother, would have swept the ghastliness away, and potently delineated the true human brother in whatsoever he had of true human love.

It could scarcely be alleged against Owen as against the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, St. Simon, Fourier, and so many other Utopians, that he had not a sound basis of fact to start from. This he unquestionably had. He had fought his way up by his integrity, energy, and perseverance from the humblest position to wealth and influence. If he

had the fanaticism and the tenacity of the Welshman, he had the practical pith and the administrative ability of the Englishman. So far as he was guided by experience, he was victorious over every obstacle that he encountered. As Owen's schemes, aims, and intentions were always of the noblest and most disinterested kind, and as socialism should not be viewed as a bugbear and a blasphemy, but as an ideal which earnest souls have striven to realise, it is worth while inquiring why Owen for so many years was so brilliantly successful at New Lanark, and why his disciples failed everywhere else. The inquiry is not difficult. Whatever was under the direct superintendence of Owen's magnificent and invincible business faculty could not fail to succeed. At New Lanark Owen was a despot, though a benevolent despot. He reigned by force of will and thorough knowledge. But in the other Owenite organisations that arose there was no Owen to create and to maintain omnipotent order. Owen could give his followers a handful of dogmas more or less incontrovertible, but he could not give them his own commanding kingliness. The Owenite organisations in England and in America perished because there was no king to rule over them. Then Owen was guilty of two colossal blunders, in discarding the religious principle and in representing man as the creature of circumstances. In the first case he was despoiling himself of the most cohesive of all potencies; in the second, of the most irresistible of all appeals. Socialism and communism are both very ancient. Through the development of Christianity, especially in the middle ages, what diversified shapes they have assumed! Indeed, the whole of the mediæval existence might be portrayed as communistic. Feudalism was a species of communism; so were the guilds; so were the religious orders. Owen held forth to men through communistic action nothing but material benefit. This was to misunderstand, to misapply, and to degrade the communistic idea. If you get a thousand individuals together, connected by no bond but that of commercial profit, the knaves will soon take advantage of the fools, the industrious will soon grow tired of the lazy, and the gifted of the dunces. In effect, communistic co-operation on an extensive scale implies, demands, saintly and heroic sacrifice. Each one surrenders his free individuality, submits to self-abnegation, and even, it may be said, to self-annihilation. But in the Owenite parallelograms there was no higher object of worship than Owen himself. There was no grand overshadowing, no sublime transfiguration, by the Invisible. Owen had been a sceptic almost from his boyhood. From his youth he had been in contact with that most horrible of pollutions and most loathsome of putridities, a cotton mill. We never knew a man yet who had been for the briefest season in the atmosphere of a cotton mill, who was not made infinitely worse thereby. The cotton mill stains, slays the moral being, like slavery in America. Some of the fiercest foes of the Cotton system have been those whom the Cotton system had enriched. The late John Fielden of Todmorden, a thoroughly good man, was one, and Robert Owen, a thoroughly good man, was another. But how could Owen be a reformer in the same sense that Luther was a reformer, when he had gained wealth and fame by what he branded as abominable? Owen could never rise higher than the

mill-owner's view of society. Men were to go on making money, but the money was to be better distributed, and the hours of labour were to be shortened. Owen had been so long in the presence of machines, that he became a machine himself, viewed society as a machine, treated the members of society as machines. Men were to be improved, but it was as machines they were to be improved. This want of spontaneity vitiated the best that Owen ever attempted or achieved. Even the institution of infant schools, for which Owen has been so much praised, was blasted and deadened by the common fatalism. We never went through an infant school without a feeling of unutterable pain. Little children should, as long as they are little children, be left to the teachings of nature, and the banks where violets and primroses grow are better for them than Wilderspin babblements. But Owen, after all, in preaching and practising the doctrine of circumstances, was in complete harmony with his age. He might even be called the man of his age, spite of his paradoxes and crotchets. Our age is an age of fatalism. We try, as Owen tried, to put men into better circumstances. Divine reform is an external change from the strengthening stimulation of an internal vigour. It is the God-born and the God-commissioned individual reproduced in myriad individualities. Jacob Boehme, in his "Way to Christ," impresses and illustrates this primordial thought. Each Christian was to grow into the image of Christ, as Christ was the image, the incarnation of the Father. Here the innate impulsion, manifesting itself in fruits and in works, ever occupies the foremost place. Whatever Christians may be, this is the essential meaning, this the miraculous empire of Christianity. Owen was an incomparable reformer, if the external could incessantly regenerate the internal; but, as this is impossible, Owen was simply the hierophant of fatalism in a generation of fatalists. We once, and only once, met Robert Owen, some ten years or so before he died. His face was poor and common—his head poorer and more common still. He proved an exceedingly dreary mortal. He could talk of nothing but the time when he was the most popular man in Europe; he could serve up nothing for our entertainment but the same old twaddle which had so long been his stock in trade. Yet it was through this iteration, this reiteration, that he compelled the world to listen to him. His genius was the genius of persistency. In all history, we know not one equal to him herein. Benevolent, no doubt, he was; but the most godlike benevolence cares neither for persistency nor consistency. It squanders itself abroad like the light of the sky, like the opulent and joyous river. With Owen the prevalence of the dogma was always the chief thing, whatever he might say of the misery of the multitude. He belonged to the same order of minds as Calvin and Robespierre. We cannot agree with Mr. Sargant respecting his faculty of expression. In the ordinary sense he might neither be a great writer nor a great orator; but, whether writing or speaking he was extremely logical and lucid. We have tried to read his books, and have always found them intolerably wearisome. His faith, however, and the reasons for his faith, we could seize without effort. What was his faith? It was self-idolatry. Because the spirit-rappers, a few years before he died, ministered to this self-idolatry, he became the insanest believer in spirit-rapping. On the whole, the man was narrow and shallow. He knew human nature only on the surface, he treated it only on the surface. Of the past he was totally ignorant. The transcendental heights had not gleamed upon him, the mysterious depths had not filled him with awe. He did not feel religion, because he did not feel poetry. If it is maintained that he was a good man, it might even be objected that his feebleness of phantasy and the coldness of his passions severed him from the knowledge of sorrow and of sin. Yet it is into the domain of sorrow and of sin that the reformer comes with his words of consolation, his works of redemption. To sin and to sorrow too little divide us as completely from our fellow-beings as to sin and to sorrow too much. It is the sinner who amends the sinning; it is the sufferer who cheers and relieves the suffering. Let us trust, however, that Owen was really a benefactor to mankind, for a benefactor to mankind he, amid calumny, persecution, and at last neglect, assuredly intended to be. ARTICUS.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Times of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. From Original and Authentic Sources. By Mrs. THOMSON, Author of "Memoirs of the Court of Henry the Eighth," "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," "Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough," &c. &c. 3 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1860.

OF THE FAMOUS DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM no complete life has hitherto appeared. In a brief biographical sketch Sir Henry Wotton has eulogised the Duke with a warmth that savours much more of the zealous partisan than the thoughtful historian. Nor is Clarendon's "Disparity between the Earl of Essex and the Duke of Buckingham" less laudatory. Now follows in the wake of the writers just mentioned Mrs. Thomson, who "confesses to have a strong interest in the faulty but attractive character which she has attempted to delineate." Indeed, on the whole, with her the attractions in Buckingham's character seem greatly to outweigh the faults; and she informs us that in taking this view she has been greatly influenced by the lately-published volumes of the State Paper Calendars. *Inter alia*, these papers prove that the Duke strenuously exerted himself to

bring about the restoration of the navy. This portion of the biography before us we shall presently notice.

Sir George Villiers, father of the Duke, was twice married. With his first wife we have nothing to do at present. She was the daughter of a Northamptonshire country gentleman of fortune, and had two sons, the younger of whom is the ancestor of the present Earl of Jersey. This lady died when Sir George was pretty well advanced in years. He paid her very speedily the compliment—as Dr. Johnson has it—of marrying a second wife, a buxom damsel named Mary Beaumont, who very possibly was descended from a family of good birth, but who, at the time of her marriage, was one of the inferior servants of Sir George's household. This "kitchen-maid," whose "ragged habit could not shade the beautiful and excellent frame of her person," had attracted our knight's attention during the lifetime of his wife; and a contemporary historian tells us that, with "much importunity on his part, and unwillingness of my lady," the latter was persuaded to remove Mary Beaumont out of the kitchen into her chamber. My lady was now dead, and Mistress Beaumont quite ready to supply the vacant post. Sir George soon married her, and found no reason to repent his choice. Her beauty and wit enabled her to take a lead in the society of her day; and the serving-maid, when Lady Villiers Compton, had the honour of first introducing country dances instead of French. Three sons and a daughter were born to this Lady Villiers, George being the second child. The eldest son, John, became afterwards Baron Villiers of Stoke and Viscount Purbeck: he is said "to have kept his brother George in some bounds of modesty while he lived with him, by speaking plain English to him."

It was at a horse-race in Cambridgeshire that Villiers first attracted the attention of the King. The poverty of the young man was then such that even on this notable occasion, when the Sovereign, on his annual progress, was expected, and at a time when the costliness, or, as it was well styled, the "bravery" of dress was at its height, he could not afford any new attire. An "old black suit, broken out in divers places," was, as Sir Symonds D'Ewes asserts, the garment in which his narrow means constrained him to appear amid the gay courtiers who composed the royal train. As if this were not a sufficient mortification, other inconveniences arose. The race had taken place near Linton, and most of the company slept at that town. There was no room in the lodgings of the inn for the ill-dressed youth in the old black suit, "and he was obliged," adds the same writer, "and even glad, to lie on a truckle bed in a gentleman's chamber, of mean quality, also, at that time, from whose own mouth I heard this relation, who was himself an eye-witness of it."

Another account says that it was at Aphorpe that the King noticed Villiers, and determined to mould him "platonically to his own idea." Not very long afterwards, Mr. George Villiers does an act which apparently seems rather praiseworthy than otherwise to the writer of this biography, but which we, for our part, feel inclined to qualify with some such adjective as "base." He was engaged to be married to the daughter of Sir Roger Aston: this lady, by the advice of a young gentleman about the Court, named Sir Robert Graham, he throws over. We should probably not have alluded to this episode in the life of Villiers, were it not for the naive manner in which our authoress persuades herself, and would persuade her readers, that there was something really chivalrous in the jilting of Miss Aston by her lover.

The game was begun—the hopes of future power, of wealth, perhaps of rank, cherished by maternal counsels, were now working upon the mind of the young adventurer, and he resolved upon one sacrifice to obtain the objects at which he grasped—the sacrifice was, his youthful attachment to old Sir Roger Aston's daughter. As it often happens, the relinquishment of fondly-cherished hopes was owing, in part, to the advice of a friend: the disposition of Villiers was naturally so generous, that to abandon all his pretensions to one who was willing to forego the gifts of fortune for his sake would, probably, not otherwise have occurred to his mind.

"A love-suit to a country damsel, richly endowed, even if fond and faithful, seemed but a poor exchange for a courtly career," adds the writer. Very probably so, we answer; but we do not regard as heroic or even pardonable the conduct of the suitor who breaks his troth to a damsel, town or country bred, and "devotes himself to ambition."

At Court George Villiers met a staunch patron in Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, a somewhat rollicking Churchman—or who, to use the words of the authoress, "united a love of popular diversions with his saintly zeal and real piety of character." The Archbishop "appears to have fostered Villiers as a son," and doubtless saved Master George when he so far forgot himself as to strike a brother cup-bearer in the presence of the King. Villiers did not lose his right hand, though the then Lord Chamberlain Somerset would probably have exacted the penalty with exceeding pleasure.

Queen Anne had previously been solicited in behalf of Villiers, but in vain; Abbot was, however, successful in his application. For some time, indeed, the Queen answered him in these terms: "My lord, you and your friends know not what you ask, for if this young man be brought in, the first persons that he will plague will be you that labour for him. Yea, I shall have my part also; the King," added the wary Queen, "will teach him to despise and hardly entreat us, that he may seem to be beholden to no one but himself."—"Noble Queen," exclaimed Abbot, when, after experiencing the hollowiness of Court favour and the ingratitude of Buckingham, he wrote the narrative of these incidents, "how like a prophetess did you speak!"

Through the kind offices of Queen Anne he is knighted, the only hitch in the ceremony being the King's fear lest the Queen, who presented the naked sword with her own royal hands, should come too near him with such a dangerous weapon incautiously. "My George," as the Archbishop fondly styled the rising young courtier, was at this period of his life deprived of the care of his "father," as that jovial

cleric happened accidentally, while hunting, to kill a gamekeeper, and, through the earnest exertions of Lord Keeper Williams, got into considerable disgrace, and was obliged to go into retirement for a long season. When afterwards he had to deal with his "very loving son Sir George Villiers, Knight," he was obliged to solace himself with the reflection that to be forewarned was to be forearmed. "The Roman historian Tacitus," quoth the prelate while musing over the ingratitude of his adopted son, "hath somewhere a note, that benefits while they may be requited seem courtesies; but when they are so high that they cannot be repaid, they prove matters of hatred." Without thinking that this Tacitean quotation is altogether applicable to the Archbishop's severance from his son George, we may remark that the latter, who had so easily been off with his old love, Miss Aston or Ashton, showed, in the case of the Archbishop, that he could just as easily forget his old friend and patron.

About the year 1617 James conferred the title of Marquis upon Buckingham, a dignity to which he had never before raised any of his subjects:

A few of the nobility about the Court were hastily summoned to witness the creation, which was by patent, and in private. In the evening great festivities followed, Buckingham presiding as the master of the feast which preceded the masque. His appearance at this era has been delineated by Simon Pass, whose portrait is to be found among the historical collection of prints in the British Museum. He now assumed a deep falling ruff; his doublet was closed with a row of rich pearls, and over it he wore the ribbon of the Garter and the George. A large cloak of rich satin was suspended over one shoulder;—his hands are adorned by a cuff of Vandyck lace. His portrait after this time exhibits two long, very thin wavy curls, suspended from the left ear; his hair, otherwise, is almost always worn rather short, and turned back from the forehead. The slight moustache of his earlier portraits becomes augmented into one of greater consequence, carefully turned up at each corner; and a peaked beard environs the chin, which had before a youthful smoothness.

"He was now," adds Mrs. Thomson, "matured in form, and," like Mr. Turveydrop long afterwards, "perfect in deportment." And now comes that sad day when the tipling, pedantic, cowardly Scotch King did to death the noblest gentleman in his dominions, the "gallantest worthie that England ever bred," Sir Walter Raleigh. Of her favourite, Buckingham, the writer honestly says, he, "in all the sunshine of his fortunes, stood, at all events indifferent, if not accessory, to the infamous sentence by the revival of which Raleigh was doomed to death.

We must pass over Buckingham's escapades with Prince Charles in Spain. We refer our readers to Mrs. Thomson's volumes, where, on the whole, the story of the Spanish visit is very well told.

Mrs. Thomson, while apologising for George Villiers's conduct to his first love, tells us that "he abjured the thoughts of an early marriage." He seems to have speedily forgotten his abjuration. We take the dates from Mrs. Thomson's book. George Villiers was born in August 1592, and in September 1623 Buckingham left Spain with Charles; and at that time he had a Duchess and a child. A man who is legitimately a father in his thirty-first year can scarcely be said to have abjured early marriage; at least, if so, he may also be said to have forgotten his abjuration. And here we will, once for all, enter a protest against the very careless manner in which the writer, in her very interesting volumes, deals with dates. This instance we have just given is only one out of many; and with regard to that, we may add that we do not remember seeing any date given of Buckingham's marriage. The following passage is very interesting, and we easily may imagine that, considering the amount of good English coin that Prince Charles and himself had been squandering in Spain, the latter—as he had been greatly in debt even before he quitted England—might well feel somewhat uneasy at his expenditure.

His affairs were greatly involved, and he found it, indeed, necessary, at this time, to employ several of his friends, among whom was Sir John Suckling, to examine into them. Their answers were far from satisfactory. His revenue, they stated in reply, from land, offices, &c., was 15,213*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. His expenditure was 14,700*l.* Out of this, 3000*l.* was allowed to the Duchess for housekeeping, 2000*l.* was allowed to his mother, the Countess of Buckingham; the costly diversion of tilting cost 1000*l.* a year, about as much as a yacht in modern times. Then his friends gave him no very pleasant intelligence about his debts; they had amounted, when the Duke went to Spain, to 24,000*l.*, and were now increased by 29,400*l.*—money having been advanced to him whilst shining at the Court of Madrid. His friends had cleared off 17,300*l.* by selling land, and were to apply 2500*l.* to be paid from his Irish revenues, and they now proposed similar means of discharging the remainder, which, they said, would otherwise ruin his estate. His income, they gravely told him, but little exceeded his expenditure; whereas those who wish to leave a patrimony behind them do not spend more than two-thirds of their income—an excellent rule, but not much better observed in those days than in ours. Half the nobility appear to have been deeply involved in debt, and hence their tendency to corrupt practices. Even the honest-hearted Sir Edward Coke was, we are told, "half-crazed" by his debts, which amounted to 26,000*l.* In consequence, it may be presumed, of these embarrassments, the King, at this time, wrote to his "sweete Steenie," announcing a present to him of 2000*l.* from the East India Company by way of consolation.

If we pass on from the reign of James to that of Charles, we shall find that the prosperity of Buckingham begins now, very slowly but surely, to wane. We must pass over Buckingham's embassy to Paris; his breach of etiquette towards Richelieu, and his not very measured attentions to Anne of Austria; his journey to Boulogne and hasty return to Amiens, and his interview there with the French Queen. We may now turn to a pleasanter vista in the chequered story of the life of the Duke. The State Papers, says the writer of this biography, prove that Buckingham ardently exerted himself in promoting the efficiency of our navy; and the proof, coming from such a source, may be almost said to be incontestible.

Even during the reign of the peace-loving James, the Crown ships of war increased from the thirteen of Elizabeth's reign to twenty-four. Our readers will of course recollect that in the days of good Queen Bess the mercantile marine formed by far the principal portion of our English naval power; there being in her reign 135 merchant-ships available for war, as contrasted with the thirteen war-ships just mentioned previously. All Sir Walter Raleigh's ingenious projects for increasing the power of our English navy were cut short by the death of his young and loving patron, Prince Henry. On the death of the Lord High Admiral, Lord Nottingham, an octogenarian who principally attended to his duties by carefully exacting his pay and perquisites, Buckingham stepped into the vacant post. Sixty thousand pounds—a vast sum in those days—had been yearly paid for our marine. The money had been received and spent; but the ships were for the most part *non invente*.

Buckingham, in his new office, however, displayed qualities for which the world had given him little credit. One of his first steps was to drag poor King James, aguish, peevish, and prejudiced as he was, to Deptford, to see how little there was there to be seen. His next, to get commissioners appointed to superintend the construction of new vessels, and the repairs of old ones, the sum allotted to them being cut down to thirty thousand pounds, for which consideration they were to build two new ships yearly. . . . Numberless obstacles, of course, occurred at the very outset of the Duke of Buckingham's undertakings in England; one of the great impediments was the ignorance which prevailed in those days of the proper mode of building ships of battle. The shipwrights were unaccustomed to construct any vessels but such as were intended to carry merchandise. There was a certain man, named Burwell, who had been employed by the East India Company, and who was so distinguished for his skill as a shipwright, that he was entrusted to build for the British navy. He committed a grand error in the very first ship that he launched, because, to make use of the language of a contemporary historian, "he did not observe the difference between the merchant ships and the King's ships, the one made for stowage, the other only for strength and magnificence."

Again, in August 1624, Buckingham drew up a list of propositions for increasing the power of the navy; among them we find the following:

The King's ships were to be manned with twenty seamen and fifty soldiers, the merchants' with sixty seamen and one hundred soldiers, the pinnaces with twenty seamen. To this armament was to be added twenty Newcastle ships, each with thirty seamen and one hundred soldiers apiece, making in all 2120 seamen, and 3900 landmen.

Parliament was to be applied to in each estate for a general subscription. The nobility at the rate of 100*l.* a man, to be paid in two years—this, it was computed, would amount to 4900*l.* (60,000*l.*); the gentry and yeomen, 150,000*l.*; the cities and corporate towns, 24,000*l.*; the six confederate companies of merchants, including the East India "companies, may," as the author of this plan remarked, "well contribute." To the principle of this scheme of Buckingham's may be traced the origin of many subsequent discontents. In his ardour for achieving the power of England, or perhaps, in part, for avenging affronts which he might consider as almost personal, he forgot all constitutional rights. The remark of Bolingbroke occurs to the mind, on reading this plan of arbitrary and almost indiscriminate taxation. Buckingham, says that writer, "had, in his own days, and he hath in ours, the demerits of beginning a struggle between prerogative and privilege, and of establishing a sort of warfare between the prince and the people."

We must now pass on to the closing scene of the Duke's life. This scene is to this day partly enveloped in mystery; and no very adequate reason can be assigned why Felton should have murdered the Lord High Admiral. Felton himself was a Suffolk gentleman of eccentric manners, who had served as a lieutenant in the army, to which post he had probably risen from the ranks. He is described as having been "diminutive in person, with a meagre form, and a face rendered almost ghastly from the expression of deep, habitual, and apparently causeless melancholy." Various reasons have been alleged in explanation of Felton's murder, into which we shall not enter. Perhaps the most probable is that in his gloomy ascetic temper he judged the Duke to be a national oppressor and traitor, to kill whom would be to deserve the approval of the Deity and every good man. Be this as it may, Felton bought a knife for tenpence on Tower-hill and proceeded to Portsmouth:

Buckingham rose to quit the chamber where he had breakfasted. It was, probably, with a pre-occupied mind that he thus prepared to go out; and it is very possible that he scarcely observed a small figure, which he may not even have recognised, which was lifting up, as he passed on, the hangings between the room and the antechamber. This was Felton. Buckingham, on his way, stopped an instant to speak to Sir Thomas Fryer, one of his Colonels, who was a short man—so that, in order to hear his reply, the Duke bent down his head somewhat. Fryer then drew back, and, at that moment, Felton, striking across the Colonel's arm, stabbed Buckingham a little above the heart. The knife was left in the body; the Duke, with a sudden effort, drew it out, and exclaiming, "The villain has killed me," pursued the assassin out of the parlour into the hall or antechamber, where he sank down, and, falling under a table, drew a deep breath, and expired. Then the utmost confusion ensued. The English, misled by what had passed at breakfast, accused Soubise and his followers of the murder; and they would have been instantly sacrificed to the fury of the populace, had not some persons of cooler feelings interposed in their behalf. No one had seen the murderer; he had come in unnoticed, and had withdrawn in like manner. At this moment, a hat, into which a paper was sewn, was found near the door; it was eagerly examined, and some writing on the paper read with avidity, and these words were deciphered:

"That man is cowardly, base, and deserves neither the name of a gentleman nor soldier, who will not sacrifice his life for the honour of God, and safety of his prince and country. Let no man commend me for doing it, but rather discommmend themselves; for if God had not taken away our hearts for our sins, he could not have gone so long unpunished. JNO. FELTON."

We give from the Appendix, which is abridged from the State Papers, the following supplementary account:

Felton, it appears, had two letters found in his bag, perhaps duplicates. The knife was sewed into his dress. It appears that Felton was, at one time, puffed

up by the popular applause. The state of rabid enmity to the Duke existent in the country was exhibited in inhuman verses on his death, such as these:

Make haste, I pray thee; launch out your ships with speed;
Our noble Duke had never greater need
Of sudden succour, and these vessels must
Be his main help, for there's his only trust.

Satire upon the Duke, beginning:

And art thou dead, who whilom thought'st thy state
To be exempted from the power of Fate?
Thou that but yesterday, illustrious, bright,
And like the sun, did'st with thy pregnant light
Illuminate other orbs?

One of the poems of the day excited more than ordinary attention. It was addressed by the writer to "his confined friend, Mr. John Felton!" Suspicion fell on Ben Jonson; and even in the house of his friend, Sir Robert Cotton, the belief that he had written the poem found credence. Jonson was then paralytic, and his mind may have been somewhat embittered, perhaps enfeebled, but he was guiltless of this act of ingratitude to his deceased patron, and to his living sovereign, King Charles. His examination upon this charge is, as Mr. Bruce remarks in his preface, p. 8, ix., a new incident in Jonson's life.

We may add that Jonson stands perfectly acquitted of having had any share in the composition of the verses in question.

In the concluding chapters Mrs. Thomson treats of Buckingham as the patron of art and the drama, &c.

These volumes are undoubtedly, as we said before, very attractive reading, however much we may think that the authoress, like the honest chronicler Griffith, makes out the best possible case for her favourite. The great fault of the book is, that it is occasionally somewhat confused as to dates and seasons; nevertheless, it is a book from which the reader may learn a great deal, and learn too in the pleasantest possible manner.

HISTORY.

Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana (A.D. 449—1298); *neon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ*. Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. London: Longmans. 1859.

THIS VALUABLE WORK was published at the end of last year. We make no apology, however, for omitting to notice it earlier, for the volumes of the Master of the Rolls' series are national monuments, and take their places as standard works at once. This chronicle, though only recently committed to type, was compiled in the thirteenth century, and a few weeks more or less now do not add much to its age.

Mr. Luard is already favourably known to us as the editor of the *Life of Edward the Confessor*, also published in this series, in the year 1858. His present work will add to his fame, as it certainly entitles him to the thanks of all who are interested in the study of the history of this country. He has given us a critical and scholarlike text, and has further embellished his volume with a well-written preface and several interesting appendices.

He has, moreover, introduced an entirely new method of editing ancient chronicles, which, being a bold innovation in this description of literature, demands a brief comment at the outset. This plan, it seems, is not indeed of his own devising, for he tells us that it was suggested to him, after he had observed how entirely the beginning of Cotton's history is an abridgement of one earlier chronicle in particular, that it would be well to print all such portions of his MS. in a smaller type than that employed in the works of the series ordinarily, reserving the latter for the original matter, and thus effectually distinguishing—without resorting to the complicated and laborious machinery of minute annotations—the new and valuable from the old and hackneyed. Acting upon this suggestion, he has produced very motley-looking pages certainly (but this is merely a matter of aesthetics, we suppose, and certainly it is not necessary to have Mr. Ruskin's possible criticisms in view while editing a monkish chronicle); at the same time, the plan undoubtedly has its advantages, and will probably be adopted in future similar works in some modified form or other. The point in which it fails, in our judgment, is the wonderful degree of minuteness to which it has been carried; it does not look well, and we should hardly think it necessary in a page of small type to distinguish by large type such trifling additions as these (we print the large type words in italics): "*Rex Ricardus sic ab imperatore conventus*;" "*Imperator vero admirans regis sapientiam et facundiam*;" "*Beate Virginis Mariæ*;" "*Ad proprium redire regnum*" (see p. 89). And again: "*Solus autem Galfridus*" (p. 96); "*Eodem anno magister Otto venit*" (p. 121); and so on. The labour of all this must have been enormous, and it is scarcely, we think, justified by the result. We mean, however, by this no disparagement whatever of Mr. Luard's careful and meritorious work; a first experiment cannot be expected to be wholly free from defects: what we desire to do is to express a hope that the editors in future will not waste their time and mar their pages by this unprofitable minuteness, but will avail themselves of the plan in its broad and obviously useful features only. Meanwhile Mr. Luard has done well in breaking the ice; and we are so thankful to him for doing such good service, that we are sorry to have been obliged to find fault at all.

To turn from the editor to the edited. The great value of the chronicle, Dr. Pauli tells us, and Mr. Luard proves, is for the history of the first twenty-five years of Edward I. The facts are clearly told, without apparently any unjust bias to either side, when the author is

relating the quarrels between the King and the clergy or the barons. And a perusal of the large type portion of the present edition shows clearly enough that his means of collecting facts were very considerable, "as well of those which took place close at hand in his own or the neighbouring counties as of those at a distance. On the other hand," Mr. Luard continues, "the careless way in which the earlier portions of the volume, the abridgement of older chroniclers, has been performed, may give some reason to suspect the accuracy of a narrator who has proved himself so careless a compiler." But he qualifies this criticism by remarking that far more pains would probably be taken by a historian collecting facts for himself than while only hastily abridging the work of another. Moreover, many of the errors are simply repetitions of those of his authorities. On the whole, therefore, we may safely concede to Bartholomew Cotton a high place among mediæval chroniclers, though he cannot be classed with Matthew Paris and Walsingham. It is wonderful that his work has been allowed to remain so long in MS., especially as its existence has been so well known, and its pages so frequently searched by historical writers. Probably Mr. Luard guesses rightly that no one was willing to print all the chaff for the sake of the wheat—an argument in favour of his small and large type method, at all events.

The chronicle is divided into seven parts, of which the fourth, sixth, and last are the most important, being original and full of new facts. Of these the affairs of Norwich, as might be expected, occupy a considerable space.

Among those of general interest in the fourth part, our attention is especially directed to the very full details of the proceedings at Canterbury, on the death of Archbishop Boniface. Prince Edward, then in Gascony, on his way to the Holy Land, came instantly back in order to secure the election for his Chancellor, Robert Burnell. A very vivid picture is given of the Prince bursting into the chapter after forcing the doors, and his rage at the monks' steady refusal to be untrue to their duty. (See p. 146.)

The sixth part contains, among other matters worthy of note, an account of Bishop Walpole's election to the see of Norwich, of his subsequent visitation of his diocese, and of the dangerous floods which occurred in 1287 and 1290. At Yarmouth a new stone wall was erected around the cemetery in 1286, and destroyed in 1287 by a great tempest. In 1290 there was a sea-fight between the sailors of Bayonne, Yarmouth, and the Cinque Ports, and those of Flanders; and the particulars of the complaint laid before Parliament by the men of Yarmouth against those of the Cinque Ports are given very fully. Again, very full and interesting details are given of the punishment of the judges in 1289, especially of the flight of Thomas de Weyland to Babwell, near S. Edmundsbury, and his assumption there of the habit of a monk; of Henry de Bray, the Escheator, who twice attempted suicide after his capture; and of Adam Stratton, Clerk in the Exchequer, who is described as being arrested on two separate occasions. There is also a wonderful "account of the company and their dresses—915 citizens of London, dressed out in their 'braveries' (*prudencie*), and ladies dancing through the streets—at the marriage of the Princess Margaret to John of Brabant in 1290." This, Mr. Luard adds, is peculiar to our chronicler.

The seventh part extends from 1291 to 1298, and is chiefly remarkable for the very large and valuable collection of papal bulls, royal letters, and other documents, many of them now for the first time published. Mr. Luard has noticed the remarkable fact that "most of the documents from Rome are of the year 1294, a year during which the 'Vatican Transcripts' now in the British Museum contains nothing. Among the principal facts enumerated as preserved in this part of the work, the following are worthy of note:—the proposed marriage of Edward I. with Blanche, sister of Philip IV., and the plan for entrapping him at Amiens; the preparation for the war with France in consequence of the seizure by Philip of all Edward's French possessions; the treason and execution of Turbeville; details of the war with Scotland; the Flemish war; and a full account of the decisive battle of Falkirk. There are also numerous minor facts of interest, to which Mr. Luard directs our attention, such as the writ against taking ducks' eggs in 1295, when probably the *mallard de rivièrè* was being brought into its present domesticated state; the appointment of "custodes maris" for the different counties in the same year; the account of the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth to the Count of Holland at Ipswich, on which occasion all the expenses (apparently much to the chronicler's disgust) were defrayed by the people of Norfolk and Suffolk.

It will be seen from this brief account that the chronicle of Bartholomew Cotton is really of the high importance which we have ventured to assign to it, and deserves a conspicuous place among the chronicles of its class. In conclusion we give, from Mr. Luard's translation, the letter of Thomas Turbeville printed at page 304, as a specimen of the valuable and curious documents with which the work abounds:

To the noble Baron and Lord Provost of Paris, the gentle Sire, his liegeman, who was under his hands at the Wood of Vincennes, health:

DEAR SIRE,—Know that I have arrived sound and hearty at the court of the King of England; and the King was in London, and asked me much for news, of which I told him the best I knew; and know that I found Wales in peace, wherefore I did not dare to give what you know well to Morgan. And know that the King has certainly granted peace and a truce; but be you careful and thoroughly advised to make no truce, unless it be to your great advantage; and know that, if you make no truce, great advantage will accrue to you, and this you can say to the high lord. And know that I found Sir John Fitz-Thomas at the King's court, in order to arrange peace between him and the Earl of Lincoln concerning the province of Ulster. But I never yet knew how the affair

would turn out, for this letter was written the day after the Cardinals were answered, wherefore I dared not touch upon the affairs that touch you. And know that there is little watch kept towards the south, on the sea side. And know that the Isle of Wight is without a garrison. And know that the King is sending into Germany two earls, two bishops, and two barons, to speak to and counsel with the King of Germany concerning this war. And know that the King is sending into Gascony twenty vessels loaded with wheat and oats and other provisions, and a large amount of money; and Sir Edmund, the King's brother, will go there, and the Earl of Lincoln, Sir Hugh le Despenser, the Earl of Warwick, and many people of note; and this you can tell to the high lord. And know that we think we have enough to do against the Scotch. And if the Scotch rise against the King of England, the Welsh will rise also. and this I have completely arranged, and Morgan has positively covenanted with me to do.

Wherefore I counsel you to send at once people of weight into Scotland; for if you can get therein you will have gained it for ever. And if you will that I should go there, tell the King of Scotland to entertain me, with all my people, at his charges honourably. Advise me well if you wish me to go there or not; for I think it will advance your interests more to wait at the King's court to spy and learn by inquiry the news that may be for you; for all that I can learn by inquiry I will let you know. And send me Perot, who was my gaoler in the prison where I was, for to him I will say what I shall know henceforward, and by him I will send to you the ways that I know well. And for God's sake I pray you to remember and consider of the promises which you made me from the high lord, that is to say, a hundred libræ of land for myself and my heirs. And for God's sake I pray you for my children, that they may have no want while they are under your protection in eating or drinking or other sustenance. And for God's sake I pray you to consider how I can be paid this; for I have nothing, since I have lost all, both here and there, and nothing have I had from you except your great loyalty, in which I trust entirely.

Trust fearlessly in the bearer of this letter, and do him kindness. And know that I am in great fear and dread, for some suspect me, because I have said that I have escaped from prison. Let me know your will in all things. I commend you to God, Who I pray may protect you.

But instead of "a hundred libræ of land," Thomas Turbeville got the following, and he richly deserved his doom:

He came from the Tower mounted on a wretched hack, in a russet coat, and with white shoes, and his head covered with a hood, and his feet tied under the horse's belly, and his hands before him; and round him were riding his torturers, dressed like devils, and one held his rein and the hangman his halter, for the horse which carried him had both. And thus was he brought from the Tower as far as Westminster through London, and was judged on the dais in the Great Hall, and Sir Roger Brabazon gave him his sentence that he should be drawn and hanged, and that he should be hanged as long as anything was left entire of him. And he was drawn on an ox's skin from Westminster to the Conduit of London, and back again to the gallows, and there he is hung by a chain of iron, and he will hang as long as anything of him can remain.

We have also received: No. IV. of the *Adventures and Histories of Remarkable Men*, by M. S. Cockayne (Dean and Son), containing the story of John Frederic of Saxony, called "the Magnanimous;" and No. VII. of the companion series of *Notable Women*, by Ellen C. Clayton, containing an account of that model English matron, Rachel Lady Russell.

RELIGION.

Is it not Written? being the Testimony of Scripture against Romanism. By EDWARD S. PRYCE, A.B. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1860. 12mo. pp. 264.

MR. PRYCE is a Dissenting minister of the straiter sort, being a Baptist. His principles and prepossessions are, therefore, the very antipodes of those of Roman Catholics, and, probably, in a forensic sense, he would not be thought a proper witness in any charges against the doctrinal views of those whom he criticises. We do not mean to assert that Mr. Pryce is intentionally unfair—far from it. He writes like a scholar and a gentleman; and if any of the *odium theologicum* does appear, it is in a very mild and diluted form. He proposes to give a summary of the controversy with Rome; and he thinks this is a proper time to do so, when "Romish emissaries are busy in the work of proselytism, and when the Papal power remains the chief source of difficulty and disturbance in the politics of Europe." He confines himself to an examination of the religious tenets of Romanism, and has not entered on its political relations, not because the latter are regarded by him with indifference, but because he thinks that "the struggle on behalf of genuine Christianity involves the maintenance and advancement of the freedom of the nations." He thinks that errors in religion which spring from the imagination and sensuous appetites are the root of all despotisms in Church and State, and that the only counteracting influence is that of the Holy Scriptures rightly interpreted. The writer has condensed many costly volumes to produce this one, and he hopes it will be found acceptable to the inquiring reader, and available especially for the instruction of youth. In his preface he disclaims sectarian prejudices, and states that it has been his aim to provide an exposition and defence of Protestant Christianity, "entirely apart from those sects and denominations the existence of which he sincerely deplores."

The whole question between Protestants and Romanists, and between the different sects of Protestants, turns on the interpretation of Scripture, and to that subject Mr. Pryce very properly gives great prominence. But it seems to us that he, and all writers of the same school, go as far wrong one way as Romanists do the other, and that a middle place must be occupied by any one who would learn and teach the truth on such vital points. It is a fact patent to everyone that the use of Scripture alone does not necessarily teach the truth; for if it did, how could such interminable opinions exist? We do not mean to say that the Bible *could not* teach all the truth, for we believe that it would do so, substantially, to any humble and unsophisticated mind; but we merely point to the fact that it does not,

now it is so freely used, produce anything like uniformity, even in the fundamental truths of the Christian religion. We wonder this fact does not, *in limine*, show controversialists that it is not, by itself, sufficient for "unity, peace, and concord" among those who "profess and call themselves Christians." In connection with this let us notice another important and kindred matter. As Christianity was founded *without* the New Testament in the first instance, the several books of that collection having been gradually, and as it were incidentally, introduced, until they were at length authorised as canonical by the Church itself, it follows, we think indisputably, that the primitive Church had a system of doctrine and interpretation which rendered curious inquiries into the meaning of texts unnecessary, and superseded private judgment. If anything like the present uncertainty as to the meaning of Scripture pervaded the early Church, this would, we think, constitute a strong argument against its Divine origin—certainly against that guidance unto the truth which its founder promised to his disciples. It seems proper, therefore, that we should look for the interpretation of those primitive times, and adhere to it as far as we can find it. If the early Church did not know the general meaning of Scripture, how can we expect to find it? And thus a recourse to primitive tradition becomes at once necessary and important, if anything like unity is to be established. We must therefore express our conviction that Mr. Pryce goes further than the data will warrant when he says, as the heading of his second chapter, that "the interpretation of Scripture is not by the authority of the Church or of a priesthood, nor by the intervention of a creed, but by the exercise of personal judgment." What utter confusion does this seem to involve! We have a Divine religion, and yet we must not seek to know how its early disciples believed and taught, as conveyed to us by Church history; but must, each one for himself, begin *de novo* to study its principles in the New Testament, on which no two parties are agreed. It is a serious error to suppose or maintain that we have *no* guide in matters relating to the Church but what we find in Holy Scripture. There is the whole history of Christianity, which is full of instruction to those who are willing to learn, although it may appear a barren field to those prepossessed by the dogma of the sufficiency of private judgment.

The Romanists err as much the other way, and a calm reference to primitive antiquity is as fatal to their claims as to those of other bodies of religionists who oppose her. By appealing to Scripture alone many Romish errors receive some countenance, which they cannot get from Scripture as interpreted by the early Church. What is *contrary* to Scripture never can be enforced as an article of faith; but a good many matters, not found precisely there, can be made to harmonise well with its principles and statements. We do not look for everything relating to our constitution as Britons to the statutes of the realm alone, but to antiquity. So a reverent love for the Bible, and an adhesion to its laws, is quite consistent with a vast deal of information about Christianity which is gathered from the early history of the Church.

Mr. Pryce has done well, as the rule of doing such work is laid down by extreme Protestants, but we must think that there is a more excellent way. We have merely hinted at it, and must leave the further working out of the idea to the judgment of our readers.

We have also received: *Instructions for the Use of Candidates for Confirmation.* By the Rev. H. Swabey, M.A. (W. Skeffington).—*The Liturgy and the Laily.* By E. S. Kennedy. (Hatchard and Co.) A pamphlet by a layman, advocating a revision of the Liturgy.—*The British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, No. 33. (James Nisbet and Co.)—*Sermons by John Angell James.* Edited by his Son. Vol. II. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) The entire series will be noticed when complete.—*Fisherman; or, Fisher of Men.* A sermon by the Rev. John Callaghan. (Dublin: W. Curry.)—*Lectures on the Lord's Prayer.* By the Rev. F. Edwards, B.A. (Judd and Glass.)—*The Appeal of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Moslems.* (Rivingtons.)—*The Bulwark.* No. CVII. (Seeleys.)

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Two Years' Journal in New York and part of its Territories in America. By CHARLES WOOLEY, A.M. (W. Skeffington), with an Introduction and copious Historical Notes, by E. B. O. CALLAGHAN, M.D., Corresponding Member of the New York Historical Society. New York: William Gowans. 1860. London: Trübner and Co. pp. 97

THIS LITTLE VOLUME contains some interesting notes made by the Rev. Charles Wolley (why Mr. Callaghan should have preferred to re-name him Wooley we cannot imagine) in the years 1879-80, during his residence at New York. Although careful inquiries have been made, little can be ascertained respecting Mr. Wolley himself. He entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, as a sizar, the 13th June 1870, and took his degree of M.A. in 1877, and shortly after this he went to New York. There he became "chaplain" to the garrison at a salary of 6s. per day, with some small perquisites, we may suppose, as his whole income is stated by the N. Y. Col. Doc. to have amounted to 121l. 6s. 8d.—no great income, when it is remembered that our chaplain had to pay his shoemaker 1l. 5s. for each pair of boots he wore. Indeed, our ex-Cantab, though enraptured with "this sweet climate of New York," remarks that a hundred pounds laid out in London will commonly yield or afford two hundred there, which might do well enough for any resident who had something else to depend on except a small fixed income.

He returned to England with a testimonial of good conduct from Sir Edmund Andros, the Governor of the colony; as remembrances of which he brought over with him "a grey squirrel, a parrot, and a raccoon." He next went to Alford, in Lincolnshire, where we lose sight of him. In a very short preface to this journal, the materials of which he explains as having been laid by for several years, he incidentally speaks of "being taken off from the proper studies and offices of my function for my unprofitableness." What this "unprofitableness" was it is useless to try and guess; his name is not even to be found in the records of the diocese of Lincoln. All that he himself tells us of his connection with that part of England is that he brought his racoon to Alford, where "one Sunday, in prayer time (the racoon, we suppose, accompanied its master to church), some boys giving it nuts, it was choked with a shell."

We should like to have known something more of Master Wolley; a pleasant, chatty gentleman enough, we should augur from the tone of his journal. It is to be regretted that he should have told us so very little about the colonists of the city and province of New York. Of the aborigines his account is sufficiently copious. "New York," he says, "is a place of as sweet and agreeable air as ever I breathed in, and the inhabitants, both English and Dutch, very civil and courteous, as I may speak by experience, amongst whom I have often wished myself and my family." So healthy indeed is the climate of the city, that the author intimates that, if there were such a sanatorium in England, "gentry, merchants, and clergy (especially such as have the natural stamina of a consumptive propagation in them, or an hypocondriacal consumption) would flock thither for self-preservation." Our traveller next descants upon the pleasure, or at least the profitableness, of sea-sickness; agreeing with the ingenious Dr. Carr that there is a "vomitory virtue in the sea water itself, which by the motion of the ship operates upon the stomach, and ejects whatever is offensive." Nor should the voyager be frightened of shipwrecks or sharks. "Suppose," says the Chaplain, "he becomes a prey to any of the watery host, what difference betwixt being eaten by fish or by worms at the Christian Resurrection?" An argument undoubtedly very novel, but not quite so convincing.

We may add that, previous to the publication of the edition of which the volume before us forms one, only three copies of Mr. Wolley's journal were supposed to be extant in the United States.

POETRY.

A Man's Heart: a Poem. By CHARLES MACKAY, author of "Egeria," "Under Green Leaves," &c. London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1860.

"IN THE SPRING a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," sings the Poet Laureate; and Dr. Mackay comes forth seasonably with a poetical offering redolent of youth, love, and spring. The story is "the old, old one," told, however, in parts with much beauty. Arthur Westwood loves Edith, the only daughter of a rich city knight and banker, Sir Thomas Bellenden. The respective estates of the wooer and the wooed are described in somewhat prosaic lines:

Rich were the Bellendens—surpassing rich:
Compared with them young Westwood was but poor,
Though rich enough to pass his morn of life
To his own fancy, and the art he loved.

Edith, however, sees nothing to object to in Westwood's modest competency, and warmly reciprocates his love. He goes abroad for a year; and in less than half that time, the young lady accepts as her husband the poor and elderly Earl Fitz-Neve, with an amount of reluctance which testifies, however, rather to the extent of her filial affection than to the constancy of her love. Westwood remains abroad, and vainly strives to forget his faithless *fiancé* in constant travel. In a few months Earl Fitz-Neve is killed while hunting; and his lady begins to pine away, because her first love shows no symptoms of returning to her feet. Presently her aunt, Mrs. Bellenden, seeks an interview with Westwood's father, and tells him of the precarious state in which her niece is, and that her life can only be saved by the return of Arthur Westwood. Arthur does ultimately return; the marriage takes place; and the bride and bridegroom—live together in all happiness, our fair readers will perhaps guess—start on a wedding tour through Scotland. However, in ascending Ben Nevis one fine day—with the requisite number of guides, be it remarked, for the edification of Scottish tourists—the bride falls over a cliff, some hundred fathoms high; and her husband paints her picture, and dies.

Such are the flimsy materials which form the groundwork of the plot. We may mention, *en passant*, that Sir Thomas Bellenden's bank is, like that of a good many other gentlemen in the same line of business, a rotten concern; that the old knight dies mad; and that the poverty of Edith conducted in some degree to win back Westwood.

We have no particular objection to make to the character of the younger Westwood. A *dilettante* with no profession to occupy him, it is not unnatural that he should die of grief for the loss of his wife. Not that we find any particular fault with such dying; it would, perhaps, conduce more towards general domestic happiness if a much larger per-centage of British husbands than is now the case found it impossible to get over the death of their *caras sposas*. But we should have liked the hero of the tale far better had he displayed a little more vigour—had he after her marriage with the middle-aged Earl occupied himself in some other way than in wandering restlessly and purposelessly over the earth, and after her death in painting her picture.

Of the lady herself we shall say but little. We trust, had she lived, she would have made due amends to her husband for the free and easy way in which she originally broke her troth.

Notwithstanding that many faults can be found in the plot of the book, if plot it can be called, not a few passages remarkable for beauty and chasteness of language are to be met with. Indeed, all throughout, the language is exquisitely terse and pure, and the lines are always smooth and tripping. Considered, however, as poetry, we are reminded far more by them of Longfellow than of Tennyson or Browning. They read pleasantly, linger for a time in the ear pleasantly, and vanish without causing pain for their departure. They are none of them genuine enough in inspiration to be "household words" to the reader. Nevertheless, that they have considerable melody and rhythm and beauty, we think, is proved by the few extracts we give.

And, first, Paris in the halcyon days of Napoleon III.:

Paris, the bright, the fair, the libertine,
Youthful in beauty, old in wickedness;—
Paris, the ancient home of generous men,
And now the sink of jobbers, gamblers, knaves;—
Ruled by a master-hand, whose iron grip
Slays disobedience, but forgives all else—
Vice, meanness, crime, degeneracy and sloth—
Detained them for awhile. The city swarmed
With swaggering captains and their stunted men,
Each with his marshal's visionary staff
Safe in his knapsack, and with head uplift
Saucily in the path; for had they not
Within short space strangled, against all law,
A young Republic? slain it in the streets,
And dragged its bleeding body through the mire;
And set an armed Empire in its place,
Governed by beat of drum and bayonet thrust—
A vulgar, slavish, gross and carnal thing,
Without a soul;—unless the bees have souls?
These yield a blind obedience to her chief,
And feed and swaddle it, and make it fat,
And toil and moil, until th' appointed hour
When in hot swoop they fall upon the drones,
And kill the fluttering fathers of the State;
Or, may be, choose another Sovereign
To gorge and pamper as they did the last.

Here is a very pleasing picture of the *jucunda oblivia vite*—at least, of its cares and turmoils—which fell for a time to the lot of the hero's father:

And Arthur's sire is in his ancient home,
New fitted for his ease by Edith's care;
Amid his books, his music, and his plants,
As mildly happy as in former days;
And builds new melodies, and studies hard
To ravish from the undivulging past
The buried secret of the songs of Greece,
That still escapes him, and still seems to come.
Quietly flows the streamlet of his life;
And, having much of Love and little Hate,
He takes to hating something—for a change;
And, with his friend, the Vicar, spends his nights
In loading epithets of harmless scorn
On false pretences, and on foolish boys;
And on tobacco, and on smoking boys;
And working up a theory, fine-spun,
Of woes nicotian looming o'er the world;—
Deterioration of the human race,
Stunting up stature, drying up of brain,
Shrivelling of beauty, and decrease of years,
All from tobacco, and its senseless use.
And then the Vicar takes the other side
In a mock combat; wondering much to learn
How Homer could have lived without cigars,
Or Socrates and Esop without pipes;
And how the ancients managed to exist
Quidless and snuffless, tealess, coffeeless,
Without the journal and the printed book.
And ever and anon they change the theme
To higher questions of philology,
Philosophy, and politics, and war;
Or how to raise the funds to build a school,
Or add a trifle to the teacher's dole;
Or read the letter in the morn received
From happy Arthur and his happier bride,
Sailing in Scotland through the Hebrides.

The recovery of the body of Edith is beautifully described:

It was not till the noon—the dreadful noon—
Glaring and gay as if this thing were not—
Glaring and staring in its lusty life—
That they discovered, in the glen below,
The lovely body of the loveliest soul
That ever brought a comfort to the world,
Or took a joy away in going home
To that serene world whose door is Death.
The tender limbs, the white maternal breast,
Were bruised and mangled by the cruel rock;
But it had spared the beautiful bright face
Which seemed as if th' angelic spirit slept,
And might awaken yet, if Love would call.
And Love *did* call, with wild and passionate speech,
With frantic gesture and insatiate kiss
Upon the clay-cold lips that kissed not back,
And on the closed eyelids of bright eyes
That looked not love again—or looked from Heaven.

The songs in this volume are not of a very high order. The following is perhaps the best:

How could I tell that death was there?
I shot mine arrow in the air,
And knew not of the bonnie bird,
Singing aloft, unseen, unheard,
Oh, idle aim!
Oh, sorrow and shame!
O arrow, that did my heart the wrong!
It slew the bird, it hushed the song!
How could I tell its fatal power?
I breathed a word in Beauty's Bower,
And knew not, most unhappy boy,
What charm was in it to destroy;
Oh, idle breath!
Oh, shaft of death!
Oh, fatal word which I deplore,
It slew my peace for evermore!

The Poem of the Book of Job done into English Verse. By the EARL of WINCHILSEA (late Viscount Maidstone). London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1860. pp. 175.

VERY MANY MONTHS have not passed away since the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, yielding to the promptings of theological fervour and of his muse, rendered the book of Daniel into English verse. His success was, we should have thought, hardly great enough to tempt any one else to follow his example. Lord Carlisle's special object was, we believe, to explain in rhyme, Pythian-priestess-like, those prophecies of Daniel which are supposed by some persons to refer to an epoch of time now near at hand. Nevertheless, the noble author's rhymes so far lacked reason that, though prettily written, they did not clear up a single doubtful point, or bring, we should imagine, belief home to the breast of one wavering reader. We will, however, do his Lordship the justice to say that his poetry is quite as lucid as the prose in which Dr. Cumming and his co-labourers have given us the result of their investigations of Scriptural prophecy.

The Earl of Winchilsea has so far followed the example of Lord Carlisle as to give us a rhythmic rendering of perhaps the noblest poem in the Old Testament. The former, however, has not cared to dabble in prophecies which have vainly taxed the efforts of the most learned divines to explain. He deals simply with the book of Job as a poem—a poem which, we are told, “scarcely seems to have reached the popularity which it merits. . . . I attribute this chiefly,” adds Lord Winchilsea, “to the absence of rhythm and cadence in the translation, without which every poem must appear bald and unsatisfactory; and it has been my object in the following pages to remedy this defect at the smallest possible sacrifice of fidelity to the original. The reader will scarcely fail to observe the singular facility with which the text lends itself to the ballad metre; a form of verse which is knit up with our language, and speaks home to the feelings of every one who is, as he ought to be, an admirer of genuine Anglo-Saxon English.” Facility, alas! fatal, we echo back, to success; for, verily,

nil sine magno
Vita labore dedit mortalibus—

not even to turn the book of Job into English verse.

Nevertheless, we do not know—we do not, indeed, think—that another writer would have succeeded better where Lord Winchilsea has failed; even though any other metre were employed than the ballad, which appears to us altogether unsuitable to the solemnity and awfulness of the topics debated between Job and his friends. Such a quartet as the following—

I was at rest, but me and mine
Asunder hath He broke;
He hath also ta'en me by the neck
And all to pieces shook—

might, as it appears to us, have been composed and sung after defeat by a disheartened body of crop-headed Covenanters, who, under the guidance of heavenly dreams and visions, had compelled their reluctant generals to do battle with some Amalekite host who had not abjured common sense.

Lord Winchilsea also tells us that some passages in the Book of Job are obscure, from the absence of poetical amplification, and others from the translator's ignorance of the local colouring of the East; and that these passages he has opened out a little, or paraphrased slightly. Thus, when Job says “My bone cleaveth to my skin and to my flesh, and I am escaped with the skin of my teeth,” we have it rendered:

To my miserable skin and flesh
Cleaveth my very bone;
With the skin upon my teeth, forsooth,
Have I escaped alone—

a paraphrase which strikes us as being in no way an improvement on the original. The same, too, may be said of the following passage, as well as of many others: “Depart awhile from troubling me till I swallow down my spittle.”

Depart awhile from troubling me
Till I swallow down my spittle.

Take again the two incomparably beautiful verses (chap. xix., verses 25, 26): “For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.” We have them thus rendered:

For I know that my Redeemer
Liveth, and he shall stand
In the latter day upon the earth,
When His full time's at hand.
And tho' after my skin the worms
This body shall destroy,
Yet in my flesh shall I see God,
And welcome him with joy.

The fourth and eighth lines are mere interpolations, and the other six are but the original text hampered unnecessarily with a metrical strait-waistcoat.

There is a good deal of spirit in the following lines, although “days” and “grace” are not even rhythmical yokefellows.

The dwellers in mine household,
The maidens of my band,
Do count me for a stranger
And an alien in the land.
I called upon my servant—
He answered not again;
I entreated him with humble words,
But my poor suit was vain.
My breath is strange unto my wife,
Tho' I besought her grace,
For the children of my body's sake,
And the love of better days.

Young children, too, despised me,
And mocked when I arose;
All my dearest friends abhor'd me,
And those I loved turn'd foes.”

The magnificent passage descriptive of the horse (chap. xxxix. ver. 21) it doubtless well known to most of our readers. We subjoin Lord Winchilsea's version:

Tell me, hast thou bestow'd his strength
Upon the matchless steed?
Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder,
Or given him his speed?
Canst thou make him as the grasshopper
Of every leaf afraid?
The glory of his nostrils
Is terribly display'd.
He paweth in the valley,
He is strong amidst alarms;
He goeth on with confidence
To meet the men at arms.
He mocketh at the name of fear,—
For nought he turneth back—
Neither for terror of the sword
Deserteth he his track.
The quiver soundeth on his flank,
The glittering spear and shield
They rattle up against him
Upon the bloody field:
With fierceness and exceeding rage
He swalloweth the ground;
Neither believeth he indeed
That it is the trumpet's sound.
He saith among the trumpets,
In the thickest press—ha, ha!
He smelleth out the battle
And the danger from afar;
The thunder of the captains,
And the shouting of the war!

Remembering Dr. Syntax's text and sermon:

The subject I shall now rehearse
Is Job the fifth, and seventh verse—
“As sparks fly upward to the sky,
So man is born to misery.”

we turn to the version before us, and we find the Doctor's text diluted into the four following lines:

Yet the dole of man is trouble,
Misfortune is his share;
As the sparks of fire fly upward
And lose themselves in air.

“Yet man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward,” Certainly the Doctor's version has the advantage in literalness, if not in poetry. We give the conclusion:

So more than his beginning
God blest his latter end;
And doubled all his substance,
And was his Lord and friend.
Sheep, camels, oxen, asses, sons,
And such like things in store,
He gave him—doubling everything
That he lost heretofore.
And in all the land for beauty
And wealth beyond compare,
As his daughters, were no women found
So fashionably fair.
And after all these trials
He lived in great increase,
A hundred years and forty—
And tasted power and peace;
And saw his sons and their descent,
E'en generations four!
So he died—being old and full of days—
And his name lives evermore!

“Fashionably fair,” quotha. This abominable adverb conjures up before our eyes ill-omened phantoms of Uzzian crinolines, moiré antique, and kid boots; or at least their representatives or substitutes, in those long bygone times, anterior doubtless to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. In a word, Lord Winchilsea has failed when he attempted to write this volume; but he has failed here simply because he attempted impossibilities. We know no man living who could hope to improve, as far as language is concerned, upon the English Biblical version of the Book of Job.

Divine Service. By ROBERT RODGER TEMPLETON. (McMillan and Co. pp. 76.)—The author of this brochure “begs to present his grateful compliments to his friends and acquaintances, by whose favour and encouragement he has been persuaded to publish this little work, which he hopes may be acceptable as the first fruits of his reading and experience produced during a period of convalescence in the country.” The little work contains six poems, all of a religious and also of a slightly mystical tendency, entitled respectively, “A Moderate Paraphrase,” “A Modal Prayer” (*sic*), “A Modern Psalm,” “A Moral Sermon,” “A Modest Prayer,” “A Model Doxology.” A single specimen will serve to give an idea of the results of Mr. Templeton's convalescence, and will inspire all who have any care for his welfare to hope that he may soon be restored to perfect health. We quote from the “Modern Psalm.”

The Sculptor hewed the imaged stone,
In which his hidden meanings shone,
That first as literal types we read,
And then by figurative signs proceed,
And note the symbol with the thing
Till notions false false idols bring,
And fools adore an imaged lord,
Or vainly fear a scripture word;
But while symbolic speech remains,
Shall idols haunt uncultured brains—
Shall idols diabolic guide
The untaught speaker's trowling style,—
Those idols cast to pair with things,
Through wits that break what reason brings,
Whose parables reveal their like,
To save the lost and wandering psyche,
And give the world we call ideal,
A mediate logic of the real,
Where, as in glass, we darkly see
A reflex of the things that be.

FICTION.

Charley Nugent; or, Passages in the Life of a Sub. 3 vols. Saunders and Otley.

Netley Hall; or, the Wife's Sister. 1 vol. Smith, Elder and Co.

Hulse House. By the Author of "Annie Grey." 2 vols. Saunders and Otley.

One Trial. By H. R. C. 2 vols. Newby.

The Living amongst the Dead. By the Author of "Blenham." 1 vol. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

Cordova Abbey. Saunders and Otley.

CHARLEY NUGENT is a young gentleman who thus describes himself:

Well, I'm not ugly, there's no doubt of that; but I am not handsome either. I'm rather fair, and I'm slightly freckled, and I have curly chestnut hair, and lots of it. Good teeth—can't they crack nuts, that's all? I've overheard people say (ladies, I mean) that I have such a "nice" expression, but I am not quite sure what it means. Girls always make a kind of pet of me, and chat all their nonsense before me—I don't think they treat me respectfully enough—but now that I am an officer it will be quite another story. I'm afraid I am not fit for the grenadier company, but I am not exactly short either, and all my tailors tell me I have a very good figure.

He is fortunate enough to have a father who, upon finding him bent upon becoming a soldier, undertakes to purchase him a commission, start him thoroughly as a gentleman, purchase him promotion, and allow him three hundred a year. The world being our Sub's oyster, it is thus opened for him, and it only remains for him to flavour it to his liking. He is also lucky in having an uncle, an old campaigner, who can give him such advice as this:

Above all things, nephew, take my advice, and avoid being one of those conceited, disgusting young fellows who look on women as a class of subjects from which they are at full liberty to take all the amusement they can, and whom they may speak of as they choose. Nothing can be in worse style than a man who talks of women as playthings or victims, and is always hinting at, or dilating on, his conquests, as he is pleased to term them. The senior officers of a regiment can, if they choose, do much to check this kind of thing; but it sometimes happens that on such subjects they set a very bad example themselves. For a man, with a mother and sisters, to be always sneering at women, and telling ill-natured stories of those whom he may be in the habit of meeting, is unmanly in the highest degree; and a true gentleman, Charles, my boy, will always rather avoid the mention of his female friends among the idle gossip and free remarks of a mess-table. No woman is the gainer for being frequently the subject of discussion among a parcel of foolish young officers, and many a girl would blush with indignant modesty, could she hear the terms in which she is mentioned at such times. No man would like to hear his own sisters so freely commented upon; and, as I said before, no true gentleman should ever be guilty of such base, unmanly, and treacherous conduct as that of acknowledging or publicly priding himself on having a warmer interest in the affections of any woman than he has a right to possess.

He has the good sense to lay this lecture to heart, as we find by the tone of his military reminiscences. He goes through the ordinary routine of garrison life, makes love more or less in earnest, gains friends, gets the better of enemies, fights a duel, and passes a very pleasant idle life, till the Crimean war finds him active employment and an opportunity of winning the Victoria cross. His narrative has two great recommendations: it is the work of a man who has seen and participated in what he describes, and is completely free from slang, and the vulgarity and improbabilities that disfigure most other military novels.

"It is a hard thing," writes the author of "Netley Hall"—quoting from Jeremy Taylor—upon his title-page, "that those who do converse and are apt to love, should be by men forbidden to marry where by God they are not." He then treats us to a story, filling 359 pages, having no other object in view than to show how proper it is to marry one's wife's sister in defiance of law, and what objectionable persons are all those who would forbid the banns. Fair discussion upon such a question as this is quite out of place in a novel; and the one-sided arguments to which the reader of this volume is treated will be of little service to the cause it advocates.

"Hulse House" is a "lady's novel," by which we mean something more than that it is written by a lady. It is *pur et simple* a love story, with the usual heroes and heroines, who love and are jealous and misunderstand each other through nine-tenths of the chapters, and are comfortably married off at the end. That there are those who affect this sort of reading the publication of such novels as "Hulse House" demonstrates. This much, however, we must in fairness add, that it is written in a style vastly superior to the ordinary run of such novels. The dialogue—of which it almost entirely consists—is lively and well-sustained, without being unnatural, and the tone is decidedly wholesome throughout.

In "One Trial" the inconvenience of forming a youthful engagement and forgetting all about it is exemplified. Ethel Vane loves one William Dillon, who has been guilty of this indiscretion; but, having discovered it, gives her hand to Lord Egmont, without informing him that her heart is in another's keeping. The peer hardly deserves this treatment, for he is a good specimen of a hearty, tender man, and loves his pretty bride deeply. The wedded pair travel abroad, and Ethel's conscience is not easy at the deception she has practised on so good a husband. She puts off and off the evil day when the disclosure should be made; and just as she has made up her mind to brave all and make it, Lord Egmont most unluckily lights upon a letter addressed to his wife before her marriage by Dillon, which tells him all. Instead of becoming doubly attentive, thereupon, to a wife who is pure and faithful to him in deed and thought, he takes the discovery

morbidly to heart, making himself very wretched, and, it must be added, disagreeable. However, he meets with a severe accident in a railway collision; and the devotion of Ethel during his sufferings, and her agony at the thought of his loss, convince him that, although he did not pluck the blossom of her love, he was the sole possessor of its matured fruit; and thus all ends happily. The book is just long enough to work up this story, and its interest is preserved to the last.

"The Living amongst the Dead," and "Cordova Abbey," are "religious novels," written with much earnestness of purpose, but hardly amenable to criticism.

Revelations of a Catholic Priest. By the Rev. MORTON MAURICE, C.C. (C. H. Clarke.)—This latest addition to Mr. Clarke's "Parlour Library" is a collection of short stories and sketches, which, in spite of the threatening nature of the title, have no theological or dogmatic bias.

We have also received: No. VI. of Mr. Charles Lever's *One of Them*. (Chapman and Hall.)—*When We were Young.* By the Author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." (Groombridge and Sons.)—The first of a series of tales called "The Magnet Stories, for Summer Days and Winter Nights," the intention of which is to supply the necessity of childhood for agreeable fictions, by furnishing a series of stories "of the right sort, true in fact, or true in nature." This agreeable little tale, by the accomplished daughter of Mr. Planché, very fitly inaugurates the undertaking.—*The Curate's Wife: a Tale for 1860.* (J. and C. Mozley.)—A little story with a religious moral, teaching contentment and resignation, and the unspeakable comforts of faith in God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine. Harper and Brothers, Franklin-square, New York.

OUR TRANSATLANTIC COUSINS run a race, and, according to their own account at least, not a losing one, with us in everything. Their navy, they conclude, whips ours; they outstrip us, they guess, in commerce; in science, they expect, they go pretty tolerably ahead of us; and in literature, if they don't take the shine out of us, they calculate it's a pity. With the names of American authors, with their styles of writing, and with their titles to fame, the English reader is perfectly well acquainted; and of late years Prescott, Washington Irving, Longfellow, Bryant, Fenimore Cooper, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others too numerous to mention, are as well known here as in their own country, and perhaps better appreciated. But there is a kind of literature with which the law of copyright as at present established renders it difficult for the cis-Atlantic public to become very familiar: we allude to periodical literature. Yet there is, perhaps, no better exponent of the particular phase at which, in its ever-changing existence, a nation has arrived at any given period, than the cotemporary magazines. It is in the magazines that you find political questions represented from every point of view, and discussed in every sort of spirit. It is from magazines that you gather the most correct notions of the prevailing taste in matters of poetry, art, fiction, and even dress; and it is from magazines that you can form the most accurate opinion of the existing state of morality and religion. Their very existence depends upon their hitting exactly the humour of the day; and it is not going too far to suppose that that which has the most extensive circulation is the best representative of the popular bent, if not in every item, certainly on the whole. Now we are not aware of any publication in the category of magazines which has a larger circulation amongst Americans than *Harper's New Monthly*; its circulation is said to be 170,000; and it may, therefore, fairly be taken as a specimen of the periodicals which find favour in the eyes of American society. Like our recently-established *Cornhill* and *Macmillan's* Magazines, which possibly took their cue, so far as their price is concerned, from *Harper*, it depends for pecuniary success rather upon the numbers than the wealth of its patrons, for the whole of the information and amusement which it contains may be had at the moderate cost of twenty-five cents, or a shilling. We have now before us the number for March, 1860, and we purpose to give a slight sketch of its contents, in case there should be any curious soul whose yearnings will thereby be gratified. It is pretty evident at a single glance that the American gets more in quantity, if not in quality, than the Englishman for his shilling: here are 139 pages, each with two columns; the print, it strikes us, is smaller and closer than the *Cornhill* or *Macmillan*, the pages larger, and here and there is an illustration. The number commences with "The Ballad of Valley Forge," the theme of which is, of course, *American Independence*; and you gather from it that there is nothing to compare with the pluck and endurance of an American, the cowardice of a Britisher, and the generosity of a Washington. "Life among the Loggers" is a description in prose of the lights and shades which chequer the earthly pilgrimage of the lumberman or timber-hunter, interspersed with anecdotes both humorous and sad, and now and then one or two which are neither, and of which it is difficult to guess the aim or object; we read, for instance, that one "Reckless Tom"

Was known as well for his daring as for his depravity. There was no person upon the river more boldly impious, or who, by his own confession, better merited a future punishment. Once, while breaking a jam just above a fall, it started unexpectedly, and before he could escape he was hurled over the ledge with the tumbling logs. There was not one chance of a thousand that he would ever come out alive, for, in addition to the danger of death by drowning, the peril was imminent of being crushed by the logs that filled the boiling gulf;

but, to the astonishment of his comrades, his head soon appeared above the water, and as he struck out for shore he exclaimed with a defiant voice, "Gallows, claim your rights!" But in another instant, as if in answer to his demand, (?) he was swept under a raft of logs by the rapid current, and carried down the stream. Yet again he rose to the surface, just below the raft, and this time succeeded in swimming safely to the shore, having sustained no injury whatever, and apparently alike unpurged of his recklessness and his sins.

No moral is pointed from this incident; and we are left in doubt whether we are to understand from the occurrence that it is good to be impious and reckless, or are to take it as proof that those who are born to be hanged cannot be drowned, no evidence being advanced that "Reckless Tom" was eventually *sus. per coll.*

The next paper is called "A Peep at the Elephant," in which the writer tells "not all that is worth telling" about the beast "with a serpent for a hand," otherwise he would create "an elephant number of *Harper's Magazine*," but all that his "friend the editor will give" him "space to tell," and that is a great deal, and very interesting withal.

After this we have "Lost on the Prairie," a short poem of twenty-four lines, containing a good many vocative cases and notes of admiration, but no very striking description or original ideas, unless the locomotive tendencies attributed to a lifeless object, in the lines

Only a small shoe, stained and gory,
Blood-red, tattered, comes home to me,

may be set down as such.

This is followed by a not uninteresting account of the various coins of America, from the "Somer's Island piece," the date of which is not exactly known, down to the year 1859.

"Disappeared" is the title of the next contribution; it is a short story, quite equal to those of the same kind which are found in our own periodicals of the romantic school. Mrs. Lenox, the wife of a Lieut. Lenox, having excited, with apparent but without real cause, the jealousy of her husband, leaves him and her two children, and engages herself as manager to a dressmaker. Whilst attending upon some fashionable visitors at "the store," she learns that her husband has been arrested and put upon his trial; and, love reasserting its sway in her bosom, she hastens to his side, and by her means it is established that Lieut. Lenox has been wrongfully accused; and the same sentence which clears him conveys "the censure of the court on the instigator of all its proceedings." The wife is of course reconciled to her husband, but Heaven, during her absence, has heavily visited her offence, by taking from earth her younger child. She had hurried at the first moment to her children's room, but her "baby's" cot was empty.

We now come to a "Fish Story," wherein is much information about the *sunfish*, the *stickleback*, the *minnow* (not the English, but the American—a very different thing), the *electric eel*, and other species of the piscine genus.

Then we find Part II. of "Little Brother," a tale in three parts, this part being taken up principally with an account of the loss and recovery of Master Augustus Jones, an intelligent but rather headstrong and naughty little boy, whose parents live in Twenty-third-street, and who was led, and led others, into a maze of error by interpreting literally his father's figurative use of the expression "bread-making."

"The First Colonists of Florida" is the title of the succeeding paper, and the subject is one which must be of vast interest to Americans, and not without charm for Englishmen, though it is long since England had any connection with Florida.

More poetry is then encountered, and subsequently another tale, called "A Night in a Snowstorm;" immediately after which we stumble upon our old friend "Lovel the Widower," for American periodicals make arrangements at considerable cost for receiving and incorporating with themselves the monthly numbers of some of our great writers in advance of the publication in England. This is a compliment of which we may well be proud. Nor are we less elevated with a proper sense of the genius of our countrymen when we read the title of the next piece—"Tithonus," by Alfred Tennyson: yet here we feel that it is not England alone which is thus rendered famous in the Far West, but phantoms of the mighty bards of ancient Rome and ancient Greece seem hovering upon the shores of a Hesperia of which they never dreamt, and listening to the sweet but yet barbaric voice which hymns the theme they loved.

Deeply are we interested in the paper which succeeds. It is called the "Search for a North-west Passage." Let us read, learn, and digest some wholesome (or perhaps unwholesome) truths, if they be truths, here commented upon. After some account of the many explorers of the North-west Passage, we arrive at last at a more detailed description of the last voyage of Sir John Franklin, in connection with which we read:

Here comes a noticeable bit of "Red Tape." Dr. Richard King, of London, who, on an overland exploration made with Sir George Back in 1833, had given proofs of eminent fitness for arctic voyaging, and whose chart of the coast line laid down by them, and theories as to the line of shore left unexplored, though they gained him the enmity of Sir George, proved afterward, in every instance, singularly correct. This gentleman, in June 1847, addressed to the British Secretary of State, Earl Grey, a letter, in which, after proving that the alarm felt for Franklin's safety was justifiable, he further explained to the dull official understanding that, supposing Sir John Franklin to be fast in the ice, it was not probable that a ship expedition could reach him, as otherwise he would himself escape. He then proved, so far as the assertion was susceptible of proof, that the voyagers would be found "near the western land of North Somerset;" that only an overland expedition,

by way of the Great Fish River, could hope to reach them in time for efficient succour; and offered to lead or take part in such an expedition. This letter, written on June 10, and followed by two others, urging the importance of immediate attention to its suggestions, was answered in December—that is to say, after six months' delay—with a desire that whatever "application Dr. King may have to make may be addressed to the Admiralty." Now Dr. King is an eminent physician, and, so far from applying for a job, was prepared to sacrifice his pecuniary prospects by going where no one better than he could go. When it is remembered that later revelations prove him to have been remarkably correct in the position he assigned to the lost expedition, and that if the Admiralty had given him the attention and confidence his previous explorations entitled him to, they would undoubtedly, at a trifling expense in money, have saved nearly all of Franklin's crew. It is hardly too much to say that the lives, the sufferings, the agonies of slow starvation, of possible cannibalism, and certain hopeless deaths—the blame of all this rests, with fearful weight, upon the noble shoulders of Earls Grey and Derby, and their associate Red-Tapists.

We cannot but think, however, that poor Lord Derby is unnecessarily dragged into the matter, and that Dr. King made a mistake in applying to the Colonial Minister rather than to the Admiralty; but what we have quoted, if a little confused in point of grammatical construction, goes to show that they have not a very high opinion of our routine system "over the water." Nor do the following words, too full we fear of truth, say much for our chivalry or gratitude:

When our Government, with a chivalric courtesy which gratified every heart in the country, presented the *Resolute* to Queen Victoria, the British Admiralty painted her drab, and hid her away in some dockyard where no one could go to see her, not knowing where she was. To perfect their show of contempt for that "sentiment" which admires a brave deed, they ought now to sell the *Fox* for a coal barge.

It is also evident that Americans do not consider the commander of the *Fox* very handsomely treated. Speaking of the gallant McClintock, the writer of this article says: "And his reward from an appreciative Government whose officer he is? The time employed on this noble service is 'reckoned to him as time served by a captain in command of one of her Majesty's ships.'" Such is an American's account of our Government's treatment of gallant men; and if it be not very flattering in itself, we may draw a very flattering inference from it, that England must have many heroic sons when she can afford to hold heroism lightly: men do not offer premiums for that which is abundant.

Another old friend greets us in the next paper, "Nil nisi bonum," by W. M. Thackeray; there is much reason, of course, for finding this in *memoriam* tribute in an American magazine, for there an American and an Englishman are linked together, as they should be, in brotherhood.

Now we meet a "Monthly Record of Current Events" in the United States, Southern America, and Europe; this is followed by Literary Notices, which are as like our own Literary Notices as two peas. We have then the "Editor's Table," under which title we believe it is usual to discuss some question of social economy. "Our Schools" is the subject of the present number, and we are sorry to read there—

Our children, especially our daughters, are not hardy, and do not bear constant application to any kind of labour or study. We have made careful observation and inquiry, and are convinced that this is the chief source of absence and inefficiency. Look carefully through our model schools, and note the delicacy of the faces and the general slowness of the figures. A few weeks ago I searched zealously among some two hundred boys for specimens of the stout, traditional urchin whose achievements at the trencher and the playground were equally conspicuous; and whilst most of them had a puny look, few had the flush of high health, and not one had the air of rude strength. Sometimes, in addition to a pale face, a dark mark under the eye speaks of worse evils than the midnight lamp, and urges with fearful emphasis the need of combining more stringent moral training with such a surfeit of book knowledge, and of bracing to higher virtue the nerves and muscles, whose excessive sensibility are (*sic*) as apt to tempt morbid passions as to favour beautiful tastes and blessed affections. . . . Out-door exercise, with wiser diet and hours of sleep, will do much to check the difficulty; and already in many quarters the reaction has earnestly begun. Our girls, however, share comparatively little in the improvement; and delicacy of nerves and weakness, especially of the mucous membranes, and consequent exposure to colds, are doing as much to thin the ranks of our female schools, and to keep the attendance irregular, as truancy—which is now much abated—used to do in our boys' schools.*

And again:

We have no hesitation in saying that a portion of the supervisors of our public schools, according to the present system, might take their places more fitly among the pupils than among the examiners, and be set to work learning to read and spell, instead of sitting in complacent authority on the platform, casting glances of knowing patronage upon the array of bright girls and boys before them.

We suppose, however, the "bright" girls and boys of the last sentence are a different class of beings from those mentioned above as inmates of the "model schools."

The "Editor's Easy Chair" is now brought forward, and seems to correspond—with the exception of a rhapsodical commencement—pretty much with our "Notices to Correspondents;" only it is more full of detail, and quotes either the whole or a part of the "favourites communicated." We are here gratified by the sight of two translations from Horace by ladies, who are described, we fear incorrectly in one case at least, as "scholars clearly;" but the reader shall judge. Here are two verses of the famous Amæbean Ode:

Me torret face mutua
Thurini Calais filius Ornyti;
Pro quo bis patiar mori,
Si parcent puero fata superstiti;

* This is enough of itself to make us rejoice in the muscular reaction which has been taking place in our own public schools and elsewhere.

and

Quamquam sidere pulchrior
Ille est, tu levior cortice, et improbo
Incaudior Adria:
Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.

Thus translated:

Ornytus' son my love enjoys,
And sweetly me his heart decoys:
A thousand deaths to me were life,
So much he lives within my heart,
A thousand times would I depart
Could but my Thurian boy survive;

and

Though brighter he than morning star,
Thou rough as Adrian billows are (sic),
And changeful as the cloudy sign,
I cast away sweet Calais' charms,
To rest again within thy arms,
And let thy love and fate be mine.

In the fifth line of the first verse please to notice the tombstone inscription sort of expression; and, in the last line of the second, observe how every trace of the beauty of the original is carefully effaced. The false quantity and the false concord we lay no stress upon; but we will simply remark that if, as is often asserted, our peers and statesmen are old women, they may compete successfully with Transatlantic translators of Horace of the same gender.

"Our Foreign Bureau" heads the next paper: the heading explains the contents, which are simply gossip about things foreign of all kinds.

"The Editor's Drawer" serves as the label to a collection of anecdotes and stories more or less funny, the wit of which may be gauged by the following:

A Connecticut correspondent says: "Having made a call on a neighbour, I happened to take up an old family Bible, and on looking over the family record I saw an account of a birth written in this wise: 'Elizabeth Jones, born on the 20th November 1785, according to the best of her recollection.'"

Caricatures follow in the wake of "The Editor's Drawer," and the magazine closes with the "Fashions for March: furnished by Mr. G. Brodie, 300, Canal-street, New York, and drawn by Voigt from actual articles of costume." Amongst the caricatures, we believe it is no uncommon thing to recognise our old friend *Punch* forced to do duty, without pay or acknowledgment, in the American service: there is no sign of him, however, in the March caricatures.

And now we hope we have given the curious a pretty clear idea of what an American gets for his twenty-five cents in the way of monthly magazines; and notwithstanding the immense quantity of matter which our cousin obtains, we do not think the English reader of shilling monthly magazines will feel inclined (to borrow a word from over the water) to "swop." If the *Cornhill* or *Macmillan* would have "the Fashions" every month, it is within the bounds of possibility that they might push their sale amongst the gentler sex; but we are doubtful if they would "go ahead" to that extent: yet a satirist and a professor might be of great service in editing "the Fashions."

Seed-time and Harvest of Ragged Schools, or a Third Plea; with New Editions of the First and Second Pleas. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. 1860. pp. 206.

DR. GUTHRIE, with a bad cause, would be a most powerful advocate; with a good cause he is almost invincible. He comes forward on the present occasion as the advocate of ragged schools; and although there appears to us to be apparently nothing very novel in his arguments, yet he advances them always with earnestness and vigour, often indeed with great eloquence. "There is nothing new under the sun," said Solomon; and when Dr. Guthrie tells us of the woman who "put a bell into her pocket, also a purse containing 6d., and any of the pupils who could take the purse from her pocket without causing the bell to tingle got the 6d. for his dexterity," we cannot help calling up our recollections of Oliver Twist and the manipulations of the "artful dodger" on Fagan's pocket-handkerchief. Nor, again, can we exactly agree with the Doctor respecting France, that since the massacre of the Huguenots "her head has never been steady," or, at least, that her unsteadiness may thus wholly or even partially be accounted for.

We can hardly hold altogether with Dr. Guthrie in the following passage:

God never made man to be reared in flocks, but in families. Man is not a gregarious animal, other than that he herds together with his race in towns, a congeries of families. Born, as he is, with domestic affections, whatever interferes with their free play is an evil to be shunned, and, in its moral and physical results, to be dreaded. God framed and fitted man to grow up, not under the hospital, but the domestic roof—whether that roof be the canvas of an Arab tent, the grassy turf of a Highland shieling, or the gilded dome of a palace. And as man was no more made to be reared in an hospital than the human foot to grow in a Chinese shoe, or the human body to be bound in ribs of iron or whalebone—acting in both cases in contravention of God's law—you are as sure in the first case to inflict injury on his moral, as in the second on his physical constitution. They commit a grave mistake who forget that injury as inevitably results from flying in the face of a moral or mental, as of a physical law.

It is to be recollected that the hospitals Dr. Guthrie speaks of are educational establishments, such as Heriot's, and that he himself allows that "their management is in the hands of wise, excellent, and honourable men." It is, in fact, the old question of public or private education, hotly debated on from the days of Quintilian to the present time. Surely neither the founder nor the governors of Heriot's hospital ever contemplated keeping the students under its roof after they had grown to manhood. If Dr. Guthrie means to say that domestic education is the best for all boys, or for the great majority of

boys, we differ from him. Such education may be good for a few boys whose minds or bodies require peculiar treatment. Once for all, we say, you cannot breed a boy up as an anchorite, and then send him into the world to battle with men on equal terms. He alone is fit for such an encounter who knows from foresight and fortunate experience what rocks to shun.

Dr. Guthrie would deal as follows with the young attendants at ragged schools:

Without entering into many details, it may be enough to say that in the morning they are to break their fast on a diet of the plainest fare—then march from their meal to their books; in the afternoon they are again to be provided with a dinner of the cheapest kind—then back again to school; from which, after supper, they return, not to the walls of an hospital, but to their own homes. There, carrying with them many a holy lesson, they may prove Christian missionaries to these dwellings of darkness and sin. This is no vain expectation. Our confidence is in Him who has said, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings He ordaineth strength."

It is, we are quite persuaded, perfectly useless to attempt to fill the mind with knowledge unless the body be satisfied with meat and drink. Little ragged-school boys and girls are not likely to imitate great geniuses like Newton, who preferred discussing a mathematical problem to his dinner; and the ragged-school founder who may think otherwise will certainly build his school on an exceedingly sandy foundation. As for these boys and girls "carrying with them many a holy lesson to their own homes," we confess we think it much more likely that they will carry away with them from those homes something very different. The matter appears to us to be simply one of expense. If these little street vagrants, most of whom, according to Dr. Guthrie, are thieves or about to become so, could be, for a time at least, cut off from old associations and companions, it would be enormously for their advantage. This is probably quite impossible; and the next best thing is to feed and educate them as best may be done under the circumstances. We should not like to argue on theological points with a divine of Dr. Guthrie's eminence; but to argue from the text, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings He ordaineth strength," that a young boy is strong enough to be sent into the midst of the very strongest temptation, seems to us to be straining a good many points. In pp. 45, &c., Dr. Guthrie argues eloquently that "the prevention of crime is cheaper than its punishment." How is crime, we ask, to be prevented? By education, says Dr. Guthrie. Yet crime is to be found in Prussia, where all are more or less educated; and Mr. Godolphin Osborne roundly declares that on the whole the uneducated classes are the most virtuous of the community; and many other keen observers of mankind agree with him. We certainly do not hold Mr. Osborne's opinions, but the most extensive system of ragged schools will not inaugurate a social millennium. Nevertheless, all honour to Dr. Guthrie and those who, like him, are labouring hard to stem the tide of vice:

Before the ragged schools were opened our city swarmed with many hundreds in a condition as helpless and as hopeless. Now the juvenile beggars are all gone. The race is extinct. What has become of them? They are not mouldering in the grave, the last refuge of wretchedness; nor are they pining in prison cells, turning the weary crank, and cursing those who have dealt them out nothing but neglect and punishment. They are off the streets, and in our schools. Once no care was taken of them, and no provision made for them; therefore a humane public, supplying them with money, fostered a system much more ruinous to those who got than costly to those that gave. Their vocation is gone. If any now solicit charity, the answer is not money, or a rough repulse, or a curse, but—"Go to the ragged school." There is no excuse left either for begging or giving. And the consequence is, that we have done what neither police nor magistrates could do. We have succeeded in thoroughly putting a stop to juvenile mendicancy.

A Visit to Sherwood Forest: including the Abbeys of Newstead, Rufford, and Welbeck; Clumber, Annesley, Thoresby, &c. By J. CARTER. (London: Longmans. Mansfield: T. W. Clarke. pp. 100.)—Intending visitors to that beautiful part of central England known as "the Dukeries" have reason to thank Mr. Carter for this new edition of his excellent guide to the land of their pilgrimage. Here is all the information that can be needed by those who desire to behold the woody glories of old Sherwood, the rich and well-kept plantations of Welbeck, the celebrated "flood-meadows," the wilder beauties of Clumber, of Thoresby, and of Newstead, the

Hills of Annesley, bleak and barren,

and all those spots which are as much sanctified by the reminiscences of Byron as by association with some of the noblest names in the land. Were we requested to indicate to a foreigner a specimen of England *par excellence*, we should send him to "the Dukeries" and put Mr. Carter's little guide-book in his hand. Nor is it a whit less interesting for the agreeable essay on the history of Robin Hood added by way of appendix.

Meliora: a Quarterly Review of Social Science in its Ethical, Economical, Political, and Ameliorative Aspects. No. 9. (Partridge and Co.)—The papers on "The Blind," and on "The Treatment of our Lunatics," are well written, and within their limits exhaustive. The "Cause and Cure of Drunkenness" will satisfy only those very credulous persons who believe that the introduction of a "Maine liquor law" into England is possible. We may add that *Meliora* contains a very admirable essay on "Macaulay and his Writings." We utterly dissent, however, from the estimate which the writer takes of the "Lays of Ancient Rome." "It is our deliberate belief," he says, "that the Lays of Ancient Rome are not poetry, but, so far as we understand the word, doggerel." How far the writer does understand the word, we cannot pretend to say. Our deliberate opinion respecting the "Lays of Ancient Rome" is, that they may be compared with any collection of our choicest English ballad poetry of the same extent. For spirit, good taste, and learning, the Lays are almost unsurpassed. We say learning, for we doubt whether the most keen-sighted critic can discern the smallest error in the many hundred allusions, geographical and others, which are profusely scattered through

these beautiful ballads. "The Prophecy of Capys" alone is a perfect gem, and would have made the reputation of a less known writer than Lord Macaulay. We may add that we do not by any means take such a high view of the Essays as the writer of the article in *Meliora*.

The Penny English Grammar. Adapted for the use of Schools and Private Families. By M. D. KAVANAGH, Author of "A New English Grammar," &c. (Published at 21, Paternoster-row, E.C. pp. 32).—A short and simple manual of English grammar. Mr. Kavanagh has managed skilfully to confine within very narrow limits all the essential points of an elementary English grammar.

We have also received: The fifth part of Messrs. Dean and Son's handsome edition of Longfellow's *Hyperion*.—*The Sixth Report of the Durham School of Art, from the 31st March 1858 to the 31st December 1859.* (Durham: Robertson and Calvert.)—*Appendix to Messrs. Stephenson's Answer to Sir David Brewster's Reply regarding Dioptric Lights.* By D. and T. Stevenson, Civil Engineers. (William Blackwood and Sons.)—*Declaration of the Clergy against Alteration of the Book of Common Prayer, &c. &c.* (London: Bell and Daldy. 1860.)—The names of those clergymen who have signed a declaration against the alteration of the Prayer-book proposed by Lord Ebury and others.—A pamphlet on *Our Fiscal and Political Measures and Relations with France.* (James Ridgway.)—*Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.* Part VII. of the new edition. (Longmans.)—A pamphlet entitled *Grand Trunk Railway of Canada: Might it not Pay better?* (Richardson Brothers.)—Another, entitled *Shall Gothic Architecture be denied Fair Play?* (Bell and Daldy.) A word in favour of the Gothic style in the great Public Offices controversy.—*The Ladies' Companion.*—*The Family Economist.* Parts III. and IV. (Houlston and Wright.)—*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.* (S. O. Beeton.)—*A Word of Truth, by an English Seaman.* (Chapman and Hall.)—*Plans for the Purification of the River Thames and the Improvement of the Metropolis.* By William White. Third Edition. (E. Stanford.)—*The Wild Flowers of England.* By the Rev. Robert Tyas. No. XXIV. (Houlston and Wright.)

THE MAGAZINES.

Fraser's Magazine for the current month will repay perusal from the beginning to the end. We indicate, however, for special notice two articles on two subjects widely distinct from each other—one an essay "Concerning the Dignity of Dullness," by A. K. H. B., and the other on "Mr. Collier's Reply," by Mr. Arnold. Much quaint humour mingled with worldly wisdom lies hidden in the exercitation by the gentleman with four initials, and the argument will do some good to those who make the common mistake that ponderous dullness is the sure sign of wisdom and soundness of intellect.

Would you know, my youthful reader, how to earn the high estimation of the great majority of steady-going old gentlemen? I will tell you how. You have, in the morning, attended a public meeting for some religious or benevolent purposes. Many speeches were made there. In the evening you meet at dinner a grave and cautious man, advanced in years, whom you beheld in a seat of eminence on the platform, and you begin to discourse of the speeches with him. Call to your remembrance the speech you liked best—the interesting, stirring, thrilling one that awakened you up when the others had well nigh sent you to sleep—the speech that you held your breath to listen to, and that made your nerves tingle and your heart beat faster, and say to the old gentleman, "Do you remember Mr. A.'s speech? Mere flash! Very superficial. Flimsy. All figures and flowers. Flights of fancy. Nothing solid. Very well for superficial people, but nothing there for people who think." Then fix on the very dullest and heaviest of all the speeches made. Fix on the speech that you could not force yourself to listen to, though, when you did by a great effort follow two or three sentences, you saw it was very good sense, but insufferably dull; and say to the old gentleman, "Very different with the speech of Mr. B. Ah, there was mind there! Something that you could grasp! Good sound sense. No flash. None of your extravagant flights of imagination. Admirable matter. Who cares for oratory? Give me substance!" Say all this, my youthful reader, to the solid old gentleman, and you will certainly be regarded by him as a young man of sound sense, and with taste and judgment mature beyond your years. And if you wish to deepen the favourable impression you have made, you may go on to complain of the triviality of modern literature. Say that you think the writings of Mr. Thackeray wearisome and unimproving; for your part, you would rather read the sermons of Dr. Log. Say that *Fraser's Magazine* is flippant: you prefer the *Journal of the Statistical Society*. You cannot go wrong. You have an unerring rule. You have merely to consider what things, books, speeches, articles, sermons, you find most dull and stupid: then declare in their favour. Acknowledge the grand principle of the dignity of dullness. So shall the old gentleman tell his fellows that you have "got a head." There is "something in you." You are an "uncommon fine young man." The truth meanwhile will be, either that you are an impostor shamming what you do not think, or a man of most extraordinary and anomalous tastes, or an incorrigible blockhead. . . . Thus musing, I encountered a very stupid clergyman who had been in church too. "Did you hear Mr. M—?" said he. "It was mere flash; very flimsy; all flowers. Nothing solid." With wonder I regarded my stupid friend. I said to him: Strip off from the sermon all the fancy and all the feeling; look at the bare skeleton of thought: and then I stated it to the man. Is not that, said I, a marvel of metaphysical acuteness, of rigorous logic, of exact symmetry? Cut off the flash, as you call it; here is the solid residuum; is that slight or flashy? Is there not three times the thought of ordinary hum-drum sermons even in quantity, not to name the incalculable difference in the matter of quality? On this latter point, indeed, I did not insist; for with some folk quantity is the only measure of thought; and in the world of ideas a turnip is with such equal to a pine-apple, provided they be of the same size. "Don't you see," said I, with growing wrath, to my stupid friend, who regarded me meanwhile with a stolid stare, "that it only shows what an admirable preacher Mr. M— is, if he was able to carry a whole congregation in rapt attention along a line of thought in traversing which you and I would have put all our hearers asleep? You and I might possibly have given the thought like the diamond as it comes from the mine, a dull pebble; and because that eminent man gave it polished and glancing, is it therefore not a diamond still? Of course it was vain to talk. The stolid preacher kept by his one idea. The sermon could not be solid, because it was brilliant. Because there was gleam and glitter, there could not be anything besides. What more could be said? I knew that my stupid friend had on his side the majority of the race.

However humiliating the confession may be, we are assured that it is too true to be gainsayed:

Why did the steady old gentlemen among the Fellows of a certain college in the University of Cambridge, a good many years ago, turn out and vote against a certain clergyman's becoming their Head, who was infinitely the most distinguished of their number, and upon whose becoming their Head every one had counted with certainty? He was a very distinguished scholar, a very successful tutor: a man of dignified manners and irreproachable character. Had he been no more, he had been the head of his college, and he had been a bishop now. But there was an objection which, in the minds of these frail but steady old gentlemen, could not be got over. *His sermons were interesting!* His warmest friends could not say that they were dull. When he came to do his duty as Select Preacher before the University, the church wherein he preached was crowded to excess. Not merely was the unbecoming spectacle witnessed of all the pews being filled; but it could not be concealed that the passages were crowded with human beings who were content to stand throughout the service. The old gentlemen could not bear this. The Head of a college must be dignified; and how could a man be dignified who was not dull even in the pulpit? The younger Fellows were unanimous in the great preacher's favour; but the old gentlemen formed the majority, and they were unanimous against him. . . . Cardinal Wiseman tells us very frankly that the great principle of the dignity of dullness is always recognised and acted on by the gentlemen who elect the Pope. Gravity, approaching to stolidity; slowness of motion approaching to entire standing-still; are (as a general rule) requisite in the human beings who succeed to the chair of St. Peter. It has been insinuated that in the Church of England similar characteristics are (or at least were) held essential in those who are made bishops, and, above all, archbishops. You can never be sure that a man will not do wrong who is likely to do anything at all. But if it be perfectly ascertained that a man will do nothing, you may be satisfied that he will do nothing wrong. This is one consideration; but the further one is the pure and simple dignity of dullness. A clergyman may look forward to a bishopric if he write books which are unreadable, but not if he write books which are readable. The chance of Dr. Log is infinitely better than that of Mr. Kingsley. . . . Who does not know that the estimation in which the humbler folk of a rural parish regard their clergyman depends in a great degree upon his physical size? A man six feet high will command greater reverence than one of five feet six; but if the man of five feet six in height be six feet in circumference, then he will command greater reverence than the man of six feet in height, provided the latter be thin.

The article on "Mr. Collier's Reply" reviews the *Edinburgh Review*, and the cobbler is cobbled to some purpose. That the arguments used are almost identical with those which have been put forward in these columns is by no means extraordinary, seeing that they are the only ones that would occur to any logical and dispassionate mind on a full consideration of the case. Like us, the writer in *Fraser* wishes to record his "deliberate opinion that Mr. Lemon's note to the editor of the *Athenæum* [in re the Petition of the Players] is not so satisfactory a vindication of Mr. Collier as his friends appear to consider it;" and we entirely agree with the suggestion that "the Master of the Rolls will not let the matter rest where it does, but that he will cause inquiry to be made *how* and *when* that paper, which the gentlemen he referred it to have pronounced it to be spurious, found its way into the office." Summing up to the present position of the case, the writer says that, "at all events, Mr. Collier cannot avoid the unenviable notoriety that must henceforward attach to his name, of having put forward more spurious or suspicious documents connected with the history of Shakespeare than any other person of credit in all our literary annals." The continuation of "Gryll Grange;" the criticism on Mr. Holman Hunt's beautiful picture; a few thoughts on the late Prize-Fight; and a well-deserved discriminatory laudation of Mr. Martin's translation of Horace, are also among the more interesting contents of the number.

The number of the *Universal Review* is somewhat political in its complexion, two out of the eight articles which it contains being devoted to home topics of that character. There is, however, an agreeable and scholarlike paper on "Names and Nick-names," by Dr. Doran; and the essay on Dr. Cumming and his brethren of modern prophecy sets a just value of the words of these wise and "their dark sayings." The contents of the *Eclectic* are varied and interesting, but it presents nothing remarkable enough to call for either quotation or special comment. The same may be observed of the *Christian Observer*.

M. Victor Gouache, the author of the "Outremanche Correspondence" in *Bentley's Magazine*, hints that a Royal Academician is engaged in "making the fight at Farnborough" a fit pendant to the most celebrated of his highly-popular productions." This, we presume, refers to Mr. Frith. Upon the Shakespeare controversy, the same writer somewhat flippantly observes:

"The Ring" has also its literature in England—and that word reminds me that I have something to say about books. To connect one subject with another, I cannot advert to them more appropriately than by speaking of the great controversy which has so long agitated, and still agitates, the literary world here and in Germany. This is the question relating to the "Alleged" Shakespeare Forgeries, in which the advocates for and against the authenticity of a certain corrected folio edition of the great dramatist's works, which was accidentally acquired by Mr. Collier about ten years ago, display far more animosity than was shown by MM. Sayers and Heenan when they knocked each other off their legs at Farnborough the other day; indeed, I really think the only way to settle the dispute would be to put it to the issue of a pugilistic contest, for there is a fairness in that mode of fighting which certainly appears to be wanting in the literary duel. Lord Byron describes as the bitterest hate that which is felt by rivals on the stage; but take my word for it, my dear Alfred, no hatred is so deeply envenomed as that of the paleographic disputant who knows he is in the wrong. You have conferred a benefit on literature against his will: *en voilà assez*.

The humour of this is not very palpable, and its truth is still more difficult of discovery.

We have also received the *Englishwoman's Journal*, the *Welcome Guest*, *Recreative Science*, *Kingston's Magazine for Boys*, the *Historical Magazine of America*, &c. &c.



From a Photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, No. 215, Regent-street.

Miss Charlotte Cushman.



THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

SINCE OUR LAST DISPATCH the operas at Covent Garden have been changed nightly. "Fidelio," announced for the 26th ult., was replaced at the eleventh hour through the indisposition of Sig. Tagliafico, without whom it was barely possible to do Beethoven justice. Saturday produced "La Favorita," with the same cast as that of the preceding Tuesday. The event of the week has been the promised "Fra Diavolo," brought out on Tuesday with the same amount of care and completeness that has characterised the other operas of the present season. Auber's well-known and appreciated work was sufficiently magnetic to fill the house. The following cast will give some idea to those not present of the manner in which it was performed.

Fra Diavolo ...	{ (Under the name of the Marquis of San Marco).....}	Sig. Gardoni.
Lord Roeburg ...	{ (An English Traveller).....}	Sig. Ronconi.
Lady Pamela ...	{ (His Wife).....}	Mlle. Corbari.
Lorenzo ...	{ (Chief of the Carbiniers).....}	Sig. Neri-Beraldi.
Matteo ...	{ (Innkeeper).....}	Sig. Polonini.
Zerlina ...	{ (His Daughter).....}	Mme. Mionan Carvalho.
Giacomo ...	{ (Companions of Fra Diavolo) ...}	M. Zelger.
Beppo ...	{.....}	Sig. Tagliafico.

Carvalho's impersonation of *Zerlina* during the first act rather disappointed us; the music did not appear to suit her; the celebrated aria, "Quell' uomo al fiero aspetto" (act i. scene 5), went for little or nothing, although she made the most commendable efforts to make it tell. It was not until the second act that the fair artist brought her powers into full play. The aria di bravura in the chamber scene was one of those magnificent displays of fluent vocalism that occurs but rarely, even among singers of high attainments. At the close she was hailed with a general outburst of applause; and on her renewal of the subject her efforts seemed more daring, and her flights of fancy more ethereal, than before. In *Zerlina* Mme. Carvalho has added another jewel to her diadem. Gardoni, as the brigand chief, though usually tame, warmed up to his part. Ronconi, who made his first appearance this season, was inimitable. In fact, his unceasing drolleries had, to a certain extent, the effect of throwing many well-intentioned efforts on the part of those with whom he was perpetually connecting himself quite into the shade. Zelger and Tagliafico made a magnificent pair of bravos. From the success attendant on this first representation, we may calculate upon becoming more familiar with it than of late we have had opportunity.

"Israel in Egypt," an oratorio so long under the guidance and direction of our great musical Joshua, has fairly entered into the promised land. All the toils and misadventures incident to its journey through the wilderness may forthwith be recounted with satisfaction and delight. This truly stupendous work by Handel has attained its point of culmination; at least, we can conceive no performance of it more transcendent than that of Friday evening at Exeter Hall, with Miss Parepa, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Rowland, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Sig. Belletti as principals. Not that the principals were the sole causes of the success, for it is well known that no great sacred work of Handel's depends less on individual effort than this. The abundant outpouring of melodious ideas, such, for instance, as are found in his most popular oratorio, "Messiah," renders it one continuous song; whereas in "Israel" there is but a scanty amount of this attractive element. The first part is an almost uninterrupted succession of choruses, on whose magnificent proportions their illustrious architect has been lavish of the boundless resources of his immortal genius. The audience on Friday exhibited no signs of fatigue; on the contrary, as chorus succeeded chorus, each more stupendous than the last, the interest visibly increased, until the tremendous climax is reached, and Pharaoh and his host are whelmed by the returning waters of the Red Sea. Despite the request that encores should not be indulged in, it was wholly disregarded. Mr. Reeves repeated the noted air "The enemy said." Sig. Belletti and Mr. Santley had a similar distinction accorded in the popular duet in the second part, "The Lord is a man of war;" and the great choral forces were also called upon for the "Hailstone Chorus" a second time. Opportunities afforded for hearing this stupendous work by any sacred societies are rare; consequently the performance on Friday was a positive treat; and we doubt if the Sacred Harmonic Society will ever attain to a greater pitch of choral excellence than was manifested on the occasion.

Seeing there were no special attractions yecept "shows," "views," &c. at Sydenham on Saturday last, we infer that the musical entertainment alone prompted the large and goodly assemblage occupying the concert-room and the adjacent area. The programme wore many interesting features. But the most novel may be referred to a symphony, the production of Niels W. Gade, performed in England for the first time. We have a faint recollection of this Danish composer in a symphony played a few years ago at the Philharmonic Concerts; also a very distinct remembrance of a "Highland overture" at St. James's Hall, by the Musical Society of London. In neither instance was our vision dazed by any strikingly new orchestral colourings, nor

were our susceptibilities touched up by any ravishing displays of genius. Mr. Manns, however, sees through a less beclouded medium, and pronounces Herr Gade entitled to take rank among the most prominent living composers. Since the death of Mendelssohn, it must be confessed that the works of Gade have occupied a large amount of attention throughout Germany and the musical world in general. The symphony of Saturday (No. 5) deserves notice for the peculiarity of its construction. In it the pianoforte is introduced as an orchestral instrument. Used in conjunction with the band, several striking effects are produced, especially in arpeggio passages. The pianoforte part of the symphony, though brilliant and extremely difficult, says Mr. Manns, involves no such display of bravura as is generally to be found in concertos and other compositions for that instrument without the orchestra, and the listener is requested to regard the pianist not so much as a solo performer as an additional member of the orchestra. Judging from a single hearing, we think that Herr Gade's music will be more fully appreciated when it is more fully understood. Miss Freeth made a "first appearance at these concerts," and selected Professor Sterndale Bennett's concerto in F minor. Of the playing of this lady we have had occasion to speak in terms of encouragement on more than one occasion. The concert room at the Palace, notwithstanding recent alterations, is not adapted for catching the delicate lights and shadows which can be made to flit about a composition like that above named, consequently much of the beauty was lost. The F minor concerto is distinguished by a simplicity and elegance of design, with copious and ornate treatment; the subjects are closely connected and well wrought out. In the andante, a discourse is kept up between the wind instruments and pianoforte. This movement, when heard to advantage, is sure to gain admiration and win applause. Mlle. Parepa and Mr. Santley were the singers on the occasion; the former made choice of the grand scena from "Oberon," and a valse from "Faust." Weber's music was declaimed with immense vigour, evincing at the same time a chastened dramatic taste; that claiming the name of Gounod may be regarded as a medium for the display of vocal fireworks. A duet from "Il Barbiere" met with such general applause, that there was no obviating a repetition. Mlle. Parepa and Mr. Santley, after a slight hesitancy, sang "Dunque io son" a second time.

Such was the enthusiasm created by Mr. Sims Reeves in Jephthah's Vow, at St. James's Hall, on the 23rd inst., that it was repeated on Monday last "by special desire." Beethoven's celebrated "Lieder Kranz," to which this eminent singer imparts such a masterly reading, was also another special. Mr. Charles Hallé played the sonata in D (Op. 10, No. 3); it is needless to say how, as a fitter exponent of Beethoven's music we might search for in vain. Dussek's quartet in E flat (Op. 61) and Beethoven's trio in E flat were prominent among the chamber selections. Herr Becker, Herr Ries, Mr. Doyle, and Sig. Piatti, to whom the interpretation of these choice instrumental gems was entrusted, came fully up to the standard of bygone meetings. The hall exhibited the gay and animated appearance now familiar to the general visitor.

Mr. Ellis's programme of Tuesday was an excellent one. In fact, all the music submitted to the supporters of the Musical Union is so thoroughly winnowed, that it will bear the test of the most severe examination. It never appeals to frivolous tastes, nor is there any sacrifice made to ignorance; and as the artists engaged are invariably of a first-class character, the beauties that might perchance lurk unseen in the works of the great masters are brought out, and by an attentive auditory comprehended and enjoyed. Mozart's quartet in D minor, Spohr's trio in E minor, and a quintet of Beethoven's in C, were chosen for Herr Becker, Herr Goffrie, Mr. R. Blagrove, Mr. Webb, and Sig. Piatti to illustrate. Pianist, Mr. Charles Hallé.

We always calculate upon an evening of unalloyed gratification whenever Mr. Leslie and his choir occupy the orchestra at St. Martin's Hall. When this occurs English vocal music is heard to the greatest possible advantage. Such is the number and quality of the voices engaged, and such the character of the madrigals, part songs, &c., introduced, that we look for a rival corps of equal magnitude in vain. The fourth concert, given on Thursday, the 26th ult., fully sustained the popularity won by its predecessors. Mendelssohn's 43rd Psalm (No. 2, Op. 78), for an eight-part choir, attracted, as on the occasion when first introduced, very considerable attention. In structure it is very bold and imposing. The thrilling appeal which the psalm makes to the distrustful soul, and the immovable rock pointed to, on which, when tempest-tossed, it may fearlessly anchor, presented to the devotional mind of Mendelssohn a subject on which it loved to dwell and his genius to luxuriate. Meyerbeer's "Pater noster" was repeated, but with less effect than on the third evening of the series, a circumstance for which we can advance no reason. Among the secular pieces, those which claimed the largest amount of enthusiastic patronage were Mr. Leslie's "Welcome spring," from the operetta "Romance;" a glee by Calcott, "Once upon my cheek;" and a part song for male voices, by Mr. Coward, "Take thy banner." The composer of the latter ranks among the first part-song writers of the present day, and is well known as the successful contender for material

trophies of musical learning. "Take thy banner" is an excellent specimen of Mr. Coward's attainments in this branch of the vocal art. Mr. J. G. Calcott, the pianist of the evening, played a study of Thalberg's in A minor, and a polonaise by Weber, entitled "L'Hilarité." The hall was, as usual, admirably attended, and the performance scarcely ruffled by any person retiring until "Fa, la, la," in "The Waits," denoted the time for general departure.

Another concert, the last but one of the season, by the Amateur Musical Society, was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on the 30th ult. The programme was more distended than usual. In our opinion some of the items might have been left out without abridging the real enjoyments of the evening. Beethoven's symphony in D was selected as the leading theme. To a certain extent this fearless band of amateurs are entitled to commendation, for though many instances of tonal indecision were manifest both on the part of string and wind, yet they were prompt to the conductor's baton, and strove meritoriously in the endeavour to evolve the beauties with which the work abounds. Beethoven's No. 2 suggests the immense advance made on the models of Haydn, and the influence which his lofty and impetuous character had upon the emanations of his genius. Haydn depicts joy in a naive and sportive form, quite in keeping with the simplicity of his character, whereas Beethoven portrays the same feeling with a sort of triumphant confidence combined with greater amplitude of form and richer devices. In the D, as in all his subsequent works of the kind, there is to be found an undecaying fancy, a tender song in his melodies, and great fervour in working up the subject. "Ruy Blas," the overture selected to close the first division of the programme, was played with immense energy. A trio for violin, violoncello, and contrabasso, undertaken by the Hon. Seymour Egerton, Mr. Henry Robley, and the Rev. Dr. Rowden, found many admirers. Seriously speaking, we viewed this trio in scarcely any other light than that of an exercise written to test the digital acquirements of the contrabasso player. On the part of the audience it was very courteously acknowledged. Miss Fanny Rowland's eternal plaint about the beating of her own heart is getting wearisome; and as her embellishments were in questionable taste, the singer retired with faint applause. Mlle. Werner's choice of "Casta Diva" was still more unwise. Two glees were introduced, and, being well sung by members of Mr. Leslie's choir, would have been repeated, but for the pressure upon time. Mr. Leslie occupied, as usual, the conductor's chair.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Philharmonic Society. Hanover-square. 8.
Monday Popular Concerts. St. James's Hall. 8.
Sig. Marra's Ninth April-Midi Musicales. 10, Hyde-park, Kensington-gore. 3.
WED. Miss Emma Green's Second Solrge Musicales. Beethoven Rooms. 8.
Musical Society of London. St. James's Hall. 8.
London Glee and Madrigal Union. Royal Gallery of Illustration. 3.
THURS. Mr. Chatterton's Concert. St. Martin's Hall. 8.
..... Mr. Leslie's Choir. St. James's Hall. 8.
FRI. Miss Bruce's First Grand Concert. Willis's Rooms. 8.
Sacred Harmonic Society—"Creation." Exeter Hall. 8.

NEW MUSIC.

Paradise Lost: an Oratorio in Four Parts. The Words selected from the Works of MILTON. The Music composed by J. L. ELLERTON, and arranged from the full score, with an accompaniment for the pianoforte by the composer. (Op. 125.) London: Lonsdale.

"GLORIOUS OLD JOHN" has set many a bright faculty into vigorous motion. In attempting to portray the mysterious figures that crowded his imagination, and which probably are but dimly revealed in that printed epic of his destined for all time, what a large amount of mind has been brought to bear! Shapeless blocks of marble have, by the chisel of the lapidary, assumed the beauteous forms of our remote progenitors ere the flaming sword was placed over the garden-gate of Eden. Acres also of canvas have glowed with images of the satanic clan, through whose insidious chief the balmy groves of Paradise became a wilderness accursed. The temptation for artists of every kind to transform the ideas of Milton, ever has been, and still is, very strong. Nor is this to be wondered at, as, without doubt, the early books of the "Paradise Lost" are the sublimest poetry ever conceived: the dismal magnificence of hell—the grandeur of its stern inhabitants—and the beauty, innocence, and loveliness of paradise, form a picture to which nothing else of human conception can be compared. Milton has more of the severe dignity of the ancient sculptors about him than any poet that ever breathed; he contents himself with striking out clear and vivid images, but never oppresses them with gorgeous accessories. To illustrate such an epic by means of musical characters is a task of no ordinary difficulty. Haydn, it is true, made himself famous by his exquisite "Creation"—but that only exhibits the early world in its brightest phase—and Dr. Wylde, some few years since, produced his "Music to Paradise Lost," beginning with the poem, and halting at the point where Satan undertakes to set out in search of a verification of that heavenly tradition which prophesied another world, and a new creature whose attributes were to be all but angelic. Mr. Ellerton travels over a greater space, and takes a loftier aim. He addresses himself to the talk of angels; the sullen despair and haughty resolves of rebellious spirits; the serpent himself, with hairy mane and eye of carbuncle, gliding among the thickets of Eden; the condition of fallen man; and the decrees of Eternal Wisdom. Mr. Ellerton has indexed his work into four parts, and sets out with a musical description of "Dawn," in the garden of Eden; the unalloyed happiness of Adam and Eve form the subject-matter of the first division.

Pandemonium music shadows forth the horrors of the rebellious chiefs in their hellish councils, and the second portion of the work relates to their proposals and resolves. Satan is commissioned to find out Paradise, and on his entrance there, another section commences. His object completed, part third closes with a lamentation for the fall of Eve. Lastly, the expulsion from Paradise, which opens with another chorus of lament, and concludes with one of triumph in honour of Him who was to bruise the serpent's head. In this oratorio(?) the three first divisions are heralded by a short descriptive instrumental prelude. The music requires nine principals, viz., two soprano, one contralto, one alto, three tenor, and two bass voices. In the general treatment of the subject Mr. Ellerton evinces a large amount of thought bestowed, and considerable erudition in the development of it. But the melodic pulse throbs very feebly. This is a grave matter, inasmuch as no musical work, however systematically contrived, can long endure, without the healthy action of this inward principle. There is a redundancy of recitative, which, from the ground plan of the building, appears to be indispensable. The choruses are but few, and in the majority of instances very short; some of these are closely, clearly, and correctly written, while others manifest an ambitious design, and in more instances than one bid defiance to musical orthodoxy. Genius may spurn the shackles of precedent, but it must be bounded by some comprehended line. In awarding a large share of credit to Mr. Ellerton for the originality of his plan, we would ask whether the seventh ought to rise to be resolved, as at page 1, line 4, bars 2 and 3, and at other places? How any one can sing against the harmony of the second bar, in line 4, page 16? Whether there really exists in any code of harmony such a chord as that presented at page 41, line 1, bar 3, unless F natural is intended? We are not disposed in this instance to wrangle about a few consecutive fifths and octaves, great as such an offence is viewed by the purists, seeing that they are so cleverly hidden that it requires a quick ear and a keen eye to detect them; but the frequent recurrence of disagreeable sequences, false progressions, naked chords, and wrong notes, demand at least a somewhat closer attention to this pianoforte adaptation than it has hitherto received, and which the work in its present form absolutely demands.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

IT IS QUITE TRUE, as has been reported, that a season of English Opera is projected by Mr. Smith at Drury Lane Theatre; but we fear that the further rumour that Mme. Catherine Hayes is to be the *prima donna* is not so well founded. We say "fear," because, as that accomplished songstress is still in the very zenith of her powers, it would be good news for the musical world to hear that she was about to appear in English Opera. Let us hope, however, that if this vague promise is not destined to be fulfilled, we shall find Mme. Hayes's name more frequently in the concert and oratorio bills of this season than we did in those of the last. It is indeed not less extraordinary than true that, whilst she is received with the utmost enthusiasm throughout the provinces—whilst Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow welcome her with thorough appreciation and warmest applause; in the metropolis only this great national singer is kept studiously in the background, and treated with studied neglect. To what petty cabals and despicable jealousies this crying injustice is due we do not intend now to explain; but we are not quite sure whether it would not be the more honest course to lay bare before the public the intrigues, the back-stairs influence, and the critical venality employed to deceive them into applauding pretty little Italian nobodies and pianoforte-playing automatons, whilst really great artists are left comparatively unheard.

Mr. E. T. Smith has publicly contradicted a mischievous report which has been set afloat, connecting his name with that of Mr. Pullinger, the fraudulent ex-cashier of the Union Bank. Mr. Smith states explicitly that he "never knew nor ever heard of Mr. Pullinger, until he read the report of his defalcations in the public journals." Mr. J. W. Lyon, of Spring-gardens, has also written to Mr. Smith's solicitors, expressing his regret for having unwittingly contributed to circulate a report so destitute of foundation.

At the sale of the late Mr. Henry Forbes's musical library, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square, a fine violoncello, ascribed to Stradivarius, but more probably by Rugerius (formerly Lord Falmouth's), was sold for 100 guineas. Several violins by Cremona makers, in the same sale, also sold at high prices.

Some interesting statements have appeared respecting the career of the late Mr. Collard, the pianoforte-manufacturer. He was born in June 1772, at Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, and came to London in November 1791; entered into an engagement as an assistant with Messrs. Longman and Broderip, music publishers and musical instrument makers; and remained with them until that firm became insolvent. Mr. Collard married Miss Lukey, daughter of Mr. Lukey (formerly partner with Mr. Longman), and in the year 1799 entered into partnership with Muzio Clementi, the celebrated composer and distinguished pianist, under the firm of Clementi, Banger, Hyde, Collard, and Davies. His brother, Mr. William Frederick Collard, subsequently joined the firm, and retired in 1842, with an ample fortune. Mr. F. W. Collard survived his early partners, with the exception of his brother; and upon the latter relinquishing business, Mr. Collard's two nephews, Messrs. Frederick William and Charles Collard, became his partners. Mr. Collard, from his active and energetic business habits, realised a large fortune, the bulk of which he bequeathed to the two nephews above-mentioned. He was a kind and hospitable man, and entertained liberally those who had the privilege of his acquaintance. His will was proved at Doctors' Commons by his executors, Mr. J. P. Theobald, solicitor, Farnival's-inn, Mr. R. Addison, music-publisher, Regent-street, and Mr. H. G. Bohn, publisher, York-street, Covent-garden, at upwards

of 130,000*l*. The elder nephew, Mr. Frederick Collard, has now retired from business, and his brother Charles, of Lower Grosvenor-street, is the sole representative of the late firms.

ART AND ARTISTS.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S "FINDING OF CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE."

A PICTURE which has been in hand six years, and has occupied three or four of hard thinking and hard painting, might well make the most off-hand critic pause before delivering judgment. And there is as much in the work itself to give him pause as in the well-known circumstances of its production. Moderate in dimensions, it is nowise moderate in its demands on the spectator's attention and thinking power. Running in none of the old grooves, helped or impeded by none of the old familiar conventions of historic or religious art, Mr. Hunt's conception, so far as it expresses itself by means of convention at all—as every work of art must do—is in a new convention of its own.

If, fifteen years ago, it had been suggested that on a journey to Jerusalem and resultant correct grasp of oriental externals there hung a chance of attaining a wholly fresh and original realisation of themes at once sacred and stale, it would have struck us as an unpromising speculation. Wilkie had made the journey with some such motives and hopes; but, had life been spared him, what in this field was to have been rationally looked for from his hand? A brilliant rhetorical exhibition of the mere surface of oriental life; old conventions under a picturesque, novel aspect. Much depends on the spirit in which such a journey is undertaken; whether the novelties furnished by it be themselves made the aim, or used as a help to other deeper purposes.

What has been Mr. Hunt's plan of action? What the secret of his rare and startling success? Apart from high artistic power in the mere language of his art, such as in a modified degree is possessed by many a contemporary, it appears to us to lie in the singleness of his aims, and the passionate earnestness with which he has followed them out. To discard all the ordinary conventions of so-called High Art, long worn out, never very authentic or living,—to depart even from the naive naturalism, with its quaintness and anachronisms, of the Early Schools: this was his first step. To try and re-live, or invoke anew, the absolute facts of the scene he had to represent: this was his second. To which end are painted, with strict fidelity and unwearied diligence, all come-at-able accessories: landscape, architecture, costume, type of face. In the unchanging East, where tradition rules all things, and two thousand years make less difference in the externals of life than two centuries in the West, such authentic vestiges of the far Past are to be found. A happy discovery this, which renders archæological accuracy possible; makes it a study of life, not of dry bones, the Promethean art of bringing back life to which has not yet been found. In the last place, still adhering to reality as the basis of every part of his conception, of every figure, every incident, every detail; to feel his way, by long, successive, tentative effort, towards truth of spirit as well as of letter, and ultimately work out a coherent, self-consistent, authentic whole: such (we speak inferentially) seems to us to have been the artist's plan of action.

Signal success has crowned it. We know no picture of modern historic or religious art so earnest and intense; solemn in the depth of its realism; grand without affectation or pretension; serious and high in feeling without pietism, or asceticism, or sectarianism. The picture is one to mark an era not alone in the career of its painter, but in that of English art. It is one, we as Englishmen may well be proud of: as showing what solid and high achievement English force of character can strike out in a most difficult, and (but lately) despaired-of field of enterprise.

The figure of the youthful Christ, standing and saying to his mother, "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" has all that mingled elevation and open-air unsectarianism we hinted at. It is clearly the Son of Man: an inspired Peasant boy—such lodgings as Inspiration oftenest chooses. Divine but human intelligence speaks from out that fair, candid, earnest face. There is little occasion here for the conventional material *nimbus*; which is suggested rather than painted in the fringe of glory his chesnut hair assumes at the edges in the cross light. Of the Virgin leaning over Him, one arm around His neck, it has been complained that her aspect is not of a mother chiding her truant child, and saying, "Behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing." No! the more enduring aspect of the mother is signified in the half-listening, half-rejoicing, half-beatific face of her who "kept all these sayings in her heart." The noble beauty of her face, the grace of line in her gesture and figure, have been universally recognised. Joseph, a grand, manly figure, attired in the splendid garments of an oriental artisan, who stands behind, also with an arm around the Divine truant, is somewhat impassive, but is sufficient to his secondary part in the drama. As for the sitting Doctors, all real, all varied, seldom has there been such painting of human heads. The extreme age of this nearest one who holds the Laws—age which has long outlived knowledge or discourse of reason; the comparatively living youth of the aged Doctor who sits next; the grand dignity and pride of intellect of the black-bearded Rabbi beyond, mature in years and mental power; the contrasted characters of vulgar shrewdness and mere curiosity of the others: all are evident transcripts of actual models,

but all are made to serve a purpose, to assume their due position in an earnest and convincing drama. Wonderful beauty and *living* power, as well as mere physiognomic truth, have the intensely Jewish face of him who behind pours out wine to one of the Doctors; the musicians who press forward to listen, the little boy who kisses reverently yet eagerly the covering of the Law, and again the little blue-eyed one who in golden raiment kneels beside the aged Rabbi. Similar vitality—for all has been *felt*, on all has conscientious, loving labour and art been bestowed,—animates the dim yet palpable figures in the middle distance sacrificing; the doves flying into the open Temple; the figure who flaps her mantle to arrest their passage; the beggar who sits outside; the figures beyond working at the unfinished Temple, over whom a Roman centurion keeps ward with drawn sword. No figure is too distant or too insignificant, but that it has been studied and *thought out*. The very glimpse of landscape, over which the brief twilight of the East is casting its bright light, reveals, like the whole picture, qualities new to art. There is no compromise anywhere. The truth, the whole truth of Nature, so far as art in its limitations can reach it: the truth of the East is given. "It is not like painting, it is like reality," observed a lady in our hearing. No! gentle lady, you are wrong. It is more real than reality—to speak paradoxically—more than you or I in Nature would observe: it is reality emphasised and *selected*. And in our last word we indicate the great advance presented on the artist's early manner. There is no crudity now, no ugliness. It is true, there is little going out of the way to get Raphaelesque beauty of composition or of line in the picture as a whole. But look at any part, and you will observe beauty of grouping, of line, has arisen naturally, while the artist was striving to realise other things, and taking no special heed of that.

As for the power and truth of painting, it is almost absolute; such as art has scarcely seen since Van Eyck, Mabuse, and the early Flemings. There is no such finish (finish, too, without rigidity) even in the early Italians. Its parallel must be looked for in the men just named. The intensity, combined with harmony, of colour has, perhaps, never been given before in so high a key; the white light (though it is already twilight) of the East streaming in not only from the open side of the Temple, but through the open lattice-work in the background, and sustained by the gilded architecture in the foreground, by the polished marble floor of the living rock, and by the white garments of the priests. It is an evidence of the truth of Mr. J. F. Lewis's Oriental scenes, that the only pictures of which one is in the least reminded (partially), while looking at this, are his wonderful water-colour drawings. Technically, the firmness of hand, the masculine vigour, the mingled depth and precision of painting, are beyond all praise. But, great as we know the labour it has cost to be, this labour is not demonstrative. And there are no traces of *niggling*, or of infirmity of hand. It has cost time to produce. Time is logically required to master its significance: there is no seeing it all at a glance.

We have only one word to add: if this style of painting be right, as we believe it to be,—though, of course, it is not every subject which deserves such an one,—there is very much in our Exhibitions which is radically wrong. Let our painters look to it, and learn of this picture the lessons it can so well teach them. Let them consider the words, and above all the things—*reality, belief, conscientiousness, fidelity*.

EXHIBITION OF THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

DEEP SHADOWS attend upon bright lights. The Society of Painters in Water Colours of to-day suffers from its greatness in days past. To old frequenters, that pleasant room in Pall-mall East is peopled even at broad noon by melancholy memories: reminiscences of a bygone great and original school of painters—new and faithful interpreters of some of the sweetest and shyest secrets of nature—whose career forms one of the most individual chapters in the history of English art.

All, all are gone, the old familiar faces

—save *one*. The unmistakeable impress "great" is still legible, fresh and authentic as ever, in certain small drawings, deep and luminous in colour, perfect in drawing, and, executively, combining the utmost freedom with the utmost finish, which fascinate and relieve the eye as it wanders along the screens—the drawings of William Hunt, he who was (in practice) a perfected pre-Raphaelite ere "pre-Raphaelitism" was born or thought of. This year's contributions from his hand are of especial interest. "A Study of Heads" (240), portraits of the artist himself in youth and in age, shows what noble qualities he could have thrown into miniature-painting, what earnest calm power, what nice discrimination of character. Faces thus defined by art live in the memory. "Old Hughes" (242), the head of a bearded patriarch, is almost equally admirable. "Devotion" (220), the standing figure of a charity girl looking upward, sounds a stale subject; but the art here put forth, the unexaggerated yet complete rendering of the sentiment, as well as the truth, of Nature, make this as fresh as if such subjects were a novelty. Of the two studies in colours painted for Mr. Ruskin, for presentation to schools of art—No. 216, "Study of Gold" in pilchards, and No. 229, "Study of Rose Grey" in mushrooms—we prefer the latter. Scarcely do we remember such tender gradations of colour thus marvellously painted, or *seen*, before. Of the familiar themes, "Plums and Mulberries" (204), "Grapes, Peach, and Plums" (237), "Grapes, Apricot, and Plum" (241), no need to speak. In fact, one can hardly write of Hunt without committing oneself to that "damnable iteration" Hazlitt used to

admire in Cobbett's political personalities—a thing not admirable in the art-critic. The painter, indeed, contrives *not* to repeat himself in his interpretation of these delicate mysteries of nature's colour, light and shade, and composition, ever the same, ever changing. Effects less familiar to us are those depicted in the studies of "Apples and Grapes" (221), of "A Branch of Apples" (238), and, again, "Apples, Grapes, &c." (261). We did not before guess how much might be seen in a branch of unripe apples. And here we approach one of the secrets of the value of such art as William Hunt's. It teaches the uninspired, unskilled eye *how to look at nature*—what infinite beauty to discover in the smallest manifestations of that all-pervading opulence which lies around us.

Pressure of other matter prevents our going into further detail on the exhibition this week. We may remark generally, that there is a prevalence of executive ability, a higher level of such ability, than at the New Water-Colour Society; few pictures, on the other hand, of like interest to those of Mr. Haghe, Mr. Carl Werner; few landscapes so fresh as Mr. E. Warren's brilliant studies from nature. To buyers looking out for prettily-coloured, highly-finished drawings, as ornaments to their drawing-rooms, there is an almost uniformly attractive display. He who is weary of all this, and would fain be carried out of himself a moment by a picture which has a vitality of its own as a *whole*, will find very few here of that stamp. Among these few, must be mentioned Mr. A. P. Newton's noble "Mountain Gloom—the Pass of Glencoe" (89), a landscape of almost absolute veracity, and which is true in sentiment as well as in detail. Another is Mr. Palmer's large composition, "The Ballad" (112), with its sunset glories of sky—a landscape not uninspired by "the consecration and the poet's dream." Among the things of real mark are all Mr. Samuel Read's architectural studies, all surprisingly rich in colour and telling. The figure pieces of Mr. Smallfield, one of the new members, contribute a good deal to the freshness of the exhibition. The landscapes of Mr. Birket Foster, another new associate, attract many admirers, but are too laboured and pretty in manner. Manipulative dexterity is not art. Among the elder members Mr. Carl Haag comes out in great force. The veteran Joseph Nash reappears with welcome vigour in his old-accustomed Cavalier-and-Roundhead-peopled church interiors. Mr. Holland does not appear in full force. His "Festa, Venetia" (256), however, has all that fine composition and fine colour we associate with his name. At this week's sale, by the way, of Mr. Hibbert's water-colour drawings, we observed two or three very perfect examples of this master. Mr. F. W. Burton's head of a German Girl in Procession (228) must not be overlooked while we are recapitulating the more notable things in the exhibition.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ACADEMY opens to the public on Monday next. The private view took place on Friday.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* refers to the second marriage of Mr. Ruskin, the celebrated art-critic, as "approaching."

On Thursday evening, the 26th April, the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts gave its third *conversazione* for the season, in the spacious and well-decorated rooms of the Suffolk-street Gallery.

At the close of the private view of the Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society, on Saturday last, we should, at a rough guess, reckon two-thirds of the pictures had been sold, including those which had been commissioned or sold previously. Artists can hardly complain of want of encouragement.

In the rooms above the French Gallery, an exhibition is now open of Paintings by Amateurs—pictures, we suppose, which, like those in a certain other exhibition whereof rumours occasionally reach the profane outer world, "are not submitted to press criticism."

There is a report that Government intends to adopt Capt. Fowke's plan for altering the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square, first published in the *Cornhill Magazine*, one of the main features of which is supposed to be that the present building will become large enough for the national pictures *without turning out the Royal Academy*.

Count de Marcellus has addressed a letter to the *Union*, to say that it was not he who, as is generally supposed, presented the statue of the Venus of Milo to the Louvre; it was, he says, the Marquis de Rivière, Ambassador of France at Constantinople in 1820, who authorised him to purchase the statue, and it was the Marquis who brought it to Paris, and offered it to King Louis XVIII. for the Louvre.

On Monday next will be sold at Christie's a collection (Mr. Arrow-smith's) of pictures by the old masters, chiefly Dutch and Flemish; on Saturday next, three good collections of English pictures—that of Mr. Briscoe for one. On Tuesday evening next, Messrs. Southgate and Barrett commence their eleven days' (or evenings') sale of Mr. Baxter's stock of oil-colour prints, including plates, blocks, and the patentee's entire plant.

On Wednesday, the 25th April, Mr. Watts, the painter and donor of the noble fresco in Lincoln's-inn Hall, was entertained at dinner by the Inn—the only painter since Hogarth (in 1750) with whom the Society has exchanged this mutual honour. Mr. Watts was there presented with a silver-gilt cup, value 150*l.*, and a purse containing 500*l.*; the whole being given "not in the character of a compensation, but as a testimony of the friendly feeling of the Society for the man who had selected it as the recipient of so valued a gift, and of its appreciation of his genius as an artist." A graceful mode of doing a graceful act, which might excite some sense of shame in a literary contemporary for its wanton scurrilities towards a high-minded and accomplished artist. The conduct of the lawyers contrasts to their advantage with that in the last century of the Society of Arts, comprising at that time "the flower of the English Aristocracy," towards Barry, the painter of those pictures which still render the Society's great room in the Adelphi one of the most memorable halting-points, artistically, in London.

Mr. George Godwin, as Hon. Sec. to the Committee of the Memorial of the Great Exhibition, 1851, writes to correct some statements which have appeared respecting Mr. Durham's admirable work. He says: "The committee, after failing in their applications to varying Chief Commissioners for a site in Hyde Park, the scene of the Exhibition, applied for a fitting site in the proposed gardens of the Horticultural Society, on the land of the Royal Commissioners, and this, with the concurrence of the Royal Commissioners, has been granted. The society has also afforded such facilities as will enable the committee, it is believed, to render the memorial eminently worthy of its object. You will, perhaps, permit me to say, further, that his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, finding the design one to which his Royal Highness could himself subscribe, has directed me to add his name to the list of donors for the sum of 250*l.*"

The panting art-critic toils after the spring picture sales in vain. Every week now presents in Christie's rooms its fleeting exhibition of English paintings of far selector merit and interest than any to be found in the ordinary exhibition rooms. Last Friday another portion of the Redleaf collection of the late Mr. Wells was brought there; also some very important English pictures from various collections, including a few interesting Sir Joshuas. On Saturday was there dispersed the noble sketches in Spain of David Roberts, made in 1832 and 1833, and exhibited at the German Gallery in November 1857. The catalogue, by the way, has an enduring value in its *descriptive notes* supplied by the artist himself. The fine modern collection of John Heugh, of Manchester, followed on the same day. During the latter part of this week there has been a three days' sale of the very important collection of water-colour drawings (chiefly unframed) of Mr. George Hibbert. It was one of the most varied and interesting, though far from a *showy* one, we have ever seen, including examples, often familiar to us by engravings, from both English and foreign masters, and of nearly every man in the former who has ever attained eminence. John Lewis and G. Cattermole were especially well represented. By Turner and W. Hunt there were select characteristic examples. By oil-painters, such as Wilkie, Landseer, Callcott, Constable, there were sketches of especial interest; so, too, of Müller and Bonington. By Stothard there was the original drawing of "The Vintage" and of the "Spectator Club." Girtin and other elder members of the English school were to be seen there; and among the foreigners good specimens of Charlet, Emile de Beaumont, Lami; and, finally, the beautiful "Leonora" of Ary Scheffer—so fine in expression, composition, and even in colour.

Mr. Holman Hunt's picture excites the daily-increasing interest of the town. It has succeeded in winning the respect of many who are little in the habit of being attracted to pictures or exhibitions, including more than one among the leaders of literature. On the first public day, the number of visitors was but thirty. Within a fortnight it had risen to four hundred in one day. The artist acted wisely in retaining the profits of the exhibition rather than in making a free gift of them to the Academy. Mr. Gambart, who is conducting the exhibition for him, is not absolutely possessor of the picture yet. He is still negotiating for it (with the copyright), and has offered a very considerable sum, payable by instalments. A goodly array of subscribers for the intended print by Blanchard (the engraver of Meissonier) has already been collected. From all these indications of the future which is in store for the picture, we think Mr. Hunt will be quite justified in requiring as much as 7000*l.* for his *magnum opus*, including rights of exhibition and copyright. Though that sum sounds at the first blush high, yet, when the time and thought bestowed are considered, it will be found nowise so high a rate of payment as many of his contemporaries realise, who, in a few months, produce a picture which commands perhaps a sixth or seventh of the amount we have named as the fair remuneration of five or six years' toil—not to mention the preceding years during which the artist had to wait for his public.

Mr. Gambart has secured Mr. Millais's "Black Brunswick" at 1000*l.*; and is also the purchaser, at 700*l.*, of the same artist's "Apple Blossom," which had remained unsold from last year's Academy exhibition.

All lovers of good pictures remember with delight the collective exhibitions at the Society of Arts, twelve and thirteen years ago, of the works of Mulready and of Etty; part of a projected series of such exhibitions, which there stopped. A selection of the works of Turner was to have been the next, had not the great landscapist been fearful of the risks from fire, &c., incident on such an assemblage, and had not the Great Exhibition of 1851 diverted the attention of the projectors of the plan. After a long interval, the Society is again doing good service to English art, by its temporary collection of the miniatures, drawings, and pictures of Sir W. C. Ross, whom death has so lately removed from us: the last and best practitioner of *legitimate* miniature painting. The painter's executors, the Queen, and various private persons, have cheerfully helped to forward the Society's views. The result is a selection of 212 works, which are at once a biography and a trophy. The exhibition will only last through the month of May, and is one of the most interesting and instructive the month, teeming in exhibitions, will bring forth. Of Ross's 2000 *miniatures* and upwards we have here a select 150 or more, which occupy small space to the eye, but fill the mind with delight at their genuine qualities of drawing, composition, colour, finish, and sweet handling: portraits courtly and flattering, but almost wholly free from affectation. No wonder such a painter was a favourite with royalty, and with the ornamental portions of society. Many foolish faces are here seen to strange advantage; many, also, not so foolish. When the painter was fortunate enough to get a really good "subject," such as "Lady Lyster" (33), "The Countess of Lichfield" (117), "The Countess of Durham" (153), "The Countess of Dalkeith" (170), something vastly sweet and charming is the result. Those fascinating faces take a new life on canvas and in the memory. An infinitely less amount of beauty fares even better relatively, so well is it managed, so much skilful art is put forth to bring out the good points of the sitter, to dissemble as well as to resemble nature. Even the middle-aged ladies, who try to please in those terrible turbans our mothers wore, do not wholly fail in the attempt. In a more earnest style, some of the elder ladies, such as "Lady Plumer" (162) and "Mrs. Shaw Stewart" (166), are admirable for graphic character and clearly if delicately discriminated truth.

The groups are nobly composed: that, say, of "Mrs. Gibbs and Children" (29), and the companion picture of her husband and children (31). Mrs. Cartwright and her dogs "Lily and Dachselt" (56) is a fine example, very rich in colour. So too "Maria, eldest daughter of the Queen of Portugal" (97); and, again, the standing figure of "Mrs. Bennet Lawes" (114). The children, whether heads or groups, are always bright and graceful. Nothing in its way can exceed the prettiness of the group of E. M. Ward the Academician's children (143). Of the Royal princes and princesses we have numerous clever and sparkling little heads. The Queen herself, too, is to be seen at her best, as she was on her accession to the throne; Prince Albert as the slim stripling who won her heart some few years ago. Numerous royal Coburgs, royal scions of the Orleans family, are seen in favourable effigy, and are all made the best of. Louis Philippe's pear face and Louis Napoleon's cynical mask proved, perhaps, the most intractable. The King of the Belgians is a good subject finely treated. The present Earl Grey (134), as a young man with characteristic cold blue eyes and light hair, and Mr. Sidney Herbert (128), are among the portraits worth looking at. That of W. R. Cartwright is, for all the qualities of Ross's art, a signal example. That of Sir Francis Burdett sitting in his study, attired in blue coat, drab smalls, and top boots, his white hat and riding-whip on the table, is quite an historical curiosity. Of really notable men and women there are, unhappily, few or none: for very obvious reasons. Very quaint and interesting is the specimen of Ross's precocious talent as a boy of ten,—miniatures of "The late Duke of Portland and Lord John Bentinck" (4). That of "The Duke of Norfolk" (the Satyr Duke), painted when the artist was twenty-two years of age, is interesting, as showing the advance made in the interim. As is well known, Ross's original ambition and through life darling dream, was to be a great historical painter. There are here brought together most of his attempts—rather unsaleable they seemed to prove—in this line. Good solid heavy business it is, in the old-fashioned style of the first part of the century: "The Judgment of Solomon," "Brutus Condemning his Sons," "Christ Casting out Devils;"—all showing plenty of opaque nude form, pronounced muscles, and old port-wine colour, as was the wont of those days. Failures—not exactly splendid—were these, by which the artist profited in the more lucrative and fascinating department that became the business of his life. Knowledge of drawing and facility of hand were acquired in that early struggle with difficulties and impossibilities. Some early life-size portraits in oils of the painter's father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, have also interest; have a quaint merit, the prognostic of the greater which was to follow.—The catalogue of this Collection is prefaced by a memoir of Ross, drawn up by Mr. H. L. Smith, written a little too pretentiously, but not absolutely valueless. It is improbable we shall ever see again a miniature-painter like Ross. As in that memoir is recorded, the successful man's last regrets were for the future of his branch of the art, as undermined by photography. Photography now renders it not worth a true artist's while to enter into competition with it when he is young and undistinguished. "It is all up with miniature-painting," pathetically sighed the kind-hearted veteran. Hence an additional interest—if addition were wanted—for the present gathering.

Reform seems now to be quite the order of the day at the Royal Academy, and we are glad to find that even in politeness "the Forty" are improving upon their former treatment of their brethren outside. At one time it was left to the artists themselves to discover whether their works were accepted or rejected, and it not unseldom happened that the stay which the unlucky ones were compelled to make in the cellars of the Academy was anything but beneficial to their market value as works of art. Last year we noticed the fact that the practice had been changed so far as to give each artist formal intimation of the fact of rejection; this year the communication is made in terms so complimentary and polite, that the receipt of such a circular must materially, if not entirely, alleviate the disappointment which it unavoidably conveys:

Royal Academy of Arts.

SIR,—The President and Council have directed me to express to you their regret, that, with every wish to do justice to your talents, they have been unable to find a place on the walls of the Royal Academy such as the merit of your picture No. —, "—," appeared to demand, and they think that it will be more agreeable to you to have it returned, than that it should have been placed in an unfavourable position.

I have, therefore, to request that you will send for it as soon as convenient, that it may not be exposed to the chance of injury.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN FRESKOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

Some important fine art sales have taken place within the past week. On Friday, the 27th ult., the third portion of the celebrated Redleaf collection, formed by the late Mr. William Wells, was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. The prices obtained were very high, as the following quotations of the most remarkable lots will testify: 8. A splendid landscape, by C. Stanfield; 310 gs. (Gambart). 12. The Stone-breaker's Daughter, by Sir E. Landseer; 1090 gs. (Waller). 15 and 16. Shylock, and Jessica, by G. S. Newton; 169 gs. and 310 gs. (Rought and White). 19. The Unloading of a Fishing Smack on the Beach, by E. W. Cooke; 315 gs. (Walters). 22. A Scene in Holland, by E. W. Cooke; 125 gs. (Agnew). 36. Scene in the Downs, by Copley Fielding; 157 gs. (Grundy). 37. The Bohemian Gipsies, by D. Maclise; 1030 gs. 39. View on the Medway, by C. Stanfield; 150 gs. (Graves). 42. The Hop-garden, by T. Webster; 130 gs. (Johnson). 43. Solomon Eagle Preaching during the Plague in London, by P. F. Poole; 780 gs. (Jones). 44. Perdita, by C. R. Leslie; 243 gs. (Bourne). 45. The Alms Deeds of Dorcas, by W. C. T. Dobson; 570 gs. (James). 46. Landscape, with cows and sheep, by T. S. Cooper; 181 gs. (Graham). 49. The Passing Cloud, by J. C. Hook; 270 gs. (Gambart). 51. Hampstead Heath, by J. Linnell; 235 gs. (Jones). 52. Bed Time, by W. P. Frith; 129 gs. (Gambart). 53. South Downs, by T. Creswick and Ansell; 125 gs. (Graham). 54. Broken Vows, by Philip Calderon; 150 gs. (Gambart). 55. A splendid landscape, with David slaying the Lion, by J. Linnell; painted in 1850, and retouched in 1859; 770 gs. (Graham). 61. Household Gods in Danger, by T. Faed; 140 gs. (Broderip). 62. Summer Evening, by T. S. Cooper;

100 gs. (Graves). 63-70. A series of eight charming Water-colour Drawings, by David Cox, framed and glazed; 246 gs. 74. An interior, with figures, by F. Goodall; 100 gs. (Gambart). 83-4. A small landscape, and an interior of a cottage, with figures, by W. Müller; 175 gs. (Pennell). 85. The Child's Grave, by W. H. Mann; 80 gs. (Gray). 86. May Gathering, by J. J. Hill; 52 gs. 87. Shylock discharging Launcelot Gobbo, by D. W. Deane; 50 gs. 88. A landscape with cattle, by Troyon; 59 gs. 89. The Storm, by J. Linnell; 400 gs. (Agnew). 20. May Day, time of Queen Elizabeth, by C. R. Leslie; 70 gs. (Grundy). 91. The Toilet, by T. Faed; 145 gs. (Rought). 92. Disarming of Cupid, by W. E. Frost; 250 gs. (Grundy). 93. Gathering the Offering in a Scotch Kirk, by J. Philip; 360 gs. (Gambart). 94. Portrait of Angelica Kauffman, painted in her own studio, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; 75 gs. (Fairholme). 95-6. The Glover Family, and a Nymph Sleeping, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, from the Marchioness of Thomond's collection; 79 gs. The last two pictures are from the late Duchess of Bedford's collection. 98. A landscape, with figures; a boy (Lord Alexander Russell) on a Highland pony, jumping over the fallen stem of a tree, and two kids running away at a short distance, by Sir Edwin Landseer, 23½ in. by 18½ in.; this beautiful work is signed "E. L., 1829;" it has been engraved and lithographed; 825 gs. (Flatow). These splendid pictures, 99 in all, realised the large sum of 14,680l.

Mr. Heugh's collection, from Manchester, was disposed of by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, on Saturday. The following were the principal lots:—188. The River Side, 19½ in. by 12 in., by De Wint; 39l. 18s. 190. Scene in Lille, 13 in. by 9½ in., by S. Prout; 43l. 191. The Trumpeter, 26 in. by 19 in., by John Gilbert, the celebrated drawing exhibited in 1859; 78l. 15s. 195. A View of Abbeville, 18 in. by 14½ in., by S. Prout; 63l. 196. The Solitary Pool, 32 in. by 20½ in., by G. Barrett; 57l. 15s. 197. Junction of the Severn and the Wye, 25½ in. by 19 in., by D. Cox, exhibited at Manchester in the Art Treasures, 1857; 158l. 16s. 198. The Hayfield, 33½ in. by 23 in., by D. Cox; 162l. 15s. 199. Chartres Cathedral, 29½ in. by 21½ in., by S. Prout; 110l. 5s. 203. Bamborough Castle, 27½ in. by 19½ in., by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; the celebrated work exhibited at the Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857, and at the Graphic Society in 1837, where it was declared by one of the best living judges "to be one of the finest water-colour drawings in the world;" 525l. 205. Stormy Weather on the Yorkshire Coast, by Copley Fielding; 50l. 8s. 207. Lyme Regis, 17½ in. by 11 in., by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; 190l. 1s. 209. St. Jean de Luz, Western Pyrenees, 13½ in. by 9½ in., by Stanfield, R.A.; 74l. 11s. 217. A Landscape with Cattle, 16 in. by 12 in., by Caigard; 47l. 5s. 223. The Slave-Market, 14 in. by 10½ in., by W. Müller; 129l. 3s. 224. A Millpond and Mill, 35½ in. by 27 in., by Sir A. Calcott, R.A.; from Lord Northwick's Collection; 159l. 12s. 225. Alms on the Lagoon, 23 in. by 14 in., by Frederick Goodall, A.R.A.; 278l. 5s. 226. The Ford, the figures by Frith, R.A., 35 in. by 26½ in., by T. Creswick, R.A.; 288l. 15s. 227. On the Canal, 25½ in. by 18 in., by John Linnell; 131l. 5s. 228. Cattle in a Landscape, 24 in. by 18 in., by T. S. Cooper, A.R.A.; 84l. 229. Tivoli, 52 in. by 35 in., by W. Müller; 388l. 10s. 230. The Companion, by W. Müller; 378l. 231. The Scotch Baptism, 25 in. by 17 in., by John Philip, R.A.; 288l. 15s. 232. The Harvest Cradle, Noontide, 38 in. by 26½ in., by John Linnell; from the artist's studio in December 1859, his favourite subject; 394l. 16s. 233. The Bath River and Mendip Hills, evening effect, upright, 44 in. by 33½ in., by W. Müller; 131l. 5s.

On the same day, David Roberts's Sketches taken in Spain during the years 1832-33 were sold by the auctioneers. The best lots were: Lot 111. The Fountain of the Lions, Palace of the Alhambra; 34l. 13s. 113. The Tower of the Seven Vaults, Alhambra; 52l. 10s. 116. Tower of the Gate of Justice, entrance to the Alhambra; 50l. 8s. 121. Court of the Lions, Palace of the Alhambra; 39l. 18s. 123. Gate of the Dorio of the Moors at Granada; 49l. 7s. 124. Old houses on the Darro, Granada; 55l. 13s. 126. Entrance of the square called the Visaramble, at Granada; 64l. 1s. 128. Remains of an ancient bridge at Granada; 40l. 19s. 132. Old Moorish tower commanding the bridge of Cordova; 52l. 10s. 133. The mosque of Cordova, from the Guadalquivir; 50l. 8s. 136. New mosque of Cordova; 39l. 18s. 138. Interior of the mosque of Cordova; 68l. 5s. 141. Gate of the Zankoran, great mosque of Cordova; 49l. 7s. 142. Chapel in the mosque at Cordova; 47l. 5s. 144. Principal square of Carmona, Andalusia; 55l. 13s. 158. View from the Ronda Mountains, looking towards Gibraltar and the Coast of Barbary; 48l. 6s. 165. The Cathedral of Burgos; 63l. 166. Tower of the Cathedral of Burgos, Old Castile; 53l. 11s. 168. Interior of the Church of San Miguel Xeres; 79l. 16s. 174. The Great Square at Seville; 71l. 8s. 176. The Cathedral of Seville, from the Bull-ring; 51l. 9s. 177. Entrance to an apartment in the Alcazar at Seville; 59l. 17s. 179. The Giralda, as seen from the Court of the Orange-trees, Cathedral of Seville; 52l. 10s. 183. The interior of the Cathedral at Seville; 66l. 3s. 184. Cathedral of Seville, south aisle; 79l. 16s. And 185. Interior view of the north transept of the Cathedral of Seville; 81l. 18s.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The President gave his second *soirée* for the season on Saturday last; all the apartments in Burlington House were thrown open, and a great number of very interesting objects in art and science were exhibited. Among them were magnificent specimens of gold and silk embroidery from Japan, exhibited by Captain Osborn, R.N.; other Japanese curiosities contributed by Dr. McGowan; M'Callum's linograph, for recording train signals and time; Melloni's apparatus for recording experiments in thermo-electricity, made and exhibited by Mr. Ladd; a new ozone box, invented and exhibited by Mr. Lowe; two cases of magnificent birds of paradise, from New Guinea, exhibited by Mr. Gould, F.R.S.; tent used in the sledge expeditions in the Arctic regions; Sir John Franklin's pocket compass; testimonial, inclosed in carved oak, presented by a committee of Dublin gentlemen to Lady Franklin; a series of deposits in gold, silver, platinum, &c., from the negative terminal of an inductive coil, exhibited by Mr. Gassiot, F.R.S.; sections of Glasgow

Waterworks, and photographs of the principal works on the line, exhibited by Mr. Bateman; illustrations of the photographic effect of fluorescent substances, exhibited by Dr. Gladstone, F.R.S.; Mr. Galton's sun-signals; a very interesting series of obsidian implements and Mexican carvings, exhibited by Mr. Christy; a series of celts, exhibited by Sir Charles Lyell; a deep-sea pressure-gauge, invented by Mr. H. Johnson, and Hooper's application of India rubber for submarine cables.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Annual meeting, Tuesday, May 1: William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Treas. and V.P. in the chair.—The Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors for the year 1859 was read and adopted. The statement of sums received shows a steady and gradual increase in the yearly income. The amount of annual contributions of members and subscribers in 1859 amounted to 2140*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*; the receipts from subscriptions to lectures were 883*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; the total annual income amounted to 5440*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; each amount being more than had been received in any previous year. On December 31, 1859, the funded property was 26,583*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; and the balance 1157*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, with six exchequer bills of 100*l.* each. There were no liabilities. A list of books presented accompanies the report, amounting in number to 243 volumes; making, with those purchased by the managers and patrons, a total of 670 volumes (including periodicals) added to the library in the year. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President: The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S. Treasurer: William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. Secretary: Rev. John Barlow M.A., F.R.S. Managers: The Lord Ashburton, D.C.L., F.R.S.; John J. Bigsby, M.D., F.G.S.; George Dodd, Esq., F.S.A.; Colonel George Everest, F.R.S.; Sir Charles Fellows, F.G.S.; John Hall Gladstone, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Wm. R. Grove, Esq., M.A., Q.C., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart., C.B.; Henry Bence Jones, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Roderick I. Murchison, G.C.S., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Frederick Pollock, Esq., M.A.; Lewis Powell, M.D., F.S.A.; The Duke of Wellington, K.G., D.C.L.; Charles Wheatstone, Esq., F.R.S.; Colonel Philip James Yorke, F.R.S. Visitors: Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.; George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.; Rev. Charles John Fynes Clinton, M.A.; William Gaussen, Esq.; Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, Esq.; Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.; Alexander Henderson, M.D., F.S.A.; Sir Walter Charles James, Bart.; Edmund Macrory, Esq., M.A.; James Nasmyth, Esq.; Henry Minchin Noad, Esq., F.R.S.; Matthew Noble, Esq.; Henry Pemberton, Esq.; Alexander Shaw, Esq.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE held its annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon, in its rooms, 4, St. Martin's-place. In the absence of the Bishop of St. David's, the president, Sir John Boileau, occupied the chair. S. W. Vaux, Esq., the secretary, read the report, which recounted the proceedings of the society during the past year, and lamented the loss it had sustained by the deaths of Baron von Humboldt, Robert Stephenson, W. R. Hamilton, Col. Mure, Col. Leake, Lord Lonsborough, and Archdeacon Raymond. The income of the society, including her Majesty's yearly donation of 100*l.*, was 750*l.*, and the expenditure 640*l.*, leaving a balance in hand of 190*l.* Dr. Guest, in moving that the report be adopted and printed, highly complimented Mr. Vaux for the ability and zeal with which he promoted the interests of the society. In reviewing its career, he had come to the conclusion that it contained elements of expansion which had never been sufficiently developed. He regarded it as the nucleus round which the classical learning of the country ought to rally. The Rev. T. Hugo seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Mr. Hogg then read the chief portions of the address which the President had, according to custom, prepared. The address was extremely long, and contained biographical and critical sketches of the men whose deaths were alluded to in the report. The reading being concluded, the Chairman said he had great pleasure in stating that considerable subscriptions were being obtained in this country for the memorial which Germany was raising to Humboldt, and it was equally pleasing to know that in France considerable sums had been raised in aid of the memorial which was to be erected for Hallam. On the motion of Mr. Austen, seconded by Mr. Botfield, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the President for his able address; and, after the balloting for officers had been concluded, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned until the 9th of May.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Monday, April 26; W. S. W. Vaux, President, in the chair. The Rev. Assheton Pownall, of South Kilworth, near Rugby, was elected a member. The Hon. J. Leicester Warren read a paper "On the Decay and final Extinction of the Old Municipal Institutions under Gallienus;" in which he showed that about that time the local, as contrasted with the imperial mints, ceased to be used; and that the empire was finally centralised and consolidated by Aurelian. Mint-marks appear first in the reign of Aurelian, and the mints themselves were divided into western, central, and eastern; comprehending, respectively, under the first, Britain, Gaul, and Spain; under the second, Italy, Africa, Illyricum, and Western Thrace; and under the third, Eastern Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. Among the more important coins alluded to were those of Magnentius and Decentius—struck, probably, at Ambianum (Amiens). Mr. Warren also noticed the attribution of certain coins to Arclate (Arles), under its altered name of Constantina, what had been without reason previously ascribed to Constantinople; a determination which rests, in great measure, on the character of the fabric of these coins, and shows at once how important this is as a guide to the student, and how necessary it is to class this portion of the series by mints. In illustration of this, Mr. Warren mentioned that a monetary establishment had been ascribed to Tarraco (Tarragona), the capital of Roman Spain—which had not long before had a mint of its own—and that the mint of Tarraco was subsequently removed to Arles, just as that of Carthage was removed first to Ostia and then to Rome. Mr. Warren added, that in the legend CONOB on coins of Constantinople the OB must be interpreted as the representation of value, and that this sense is found on the money of several other places, the OB being, in fact, nothing else but the Greek numerals 72, and meaning that 72 *solidi* were coined from one pound of gold. COMOB occurs only on the gold coins of the West, and must be rendered "Constantinopolitana Moneta 72," that is, "Money of the standard of Constantinople." It was further remarked that the coins of Eudoxia Arcadii must be distinguished from those of Eudoxia the wife

of Theodosius II.; that *Ælia Placidia* ought to be expunged from the Roman series, and her coins given to *Galla Placidia*, the sister of Honorius; and that, under Alexandria, there exist coins of two different epochs, both exhibiting a distinct "Domitianus," the latter of which must be given to Domitian, Domitian, or Achilles; the earlier to Alexander *Æmilian*, who struck no medals there in his own name. In conclusion, Mr. Warren stated that the dynasty of Palmyra comprehended merely viceroys of Gallienus and Claudius Gothicus, coins having been struck by them at Antioch, on which, however, their own names do not occur, until Vabathus endeavoured to make himself equal to Aurelian; that, nevertheless, an unique gold coin in the Paris collection has been by some ascribed to Odonathus, and that Dion Cassius mentions two princes of that name, the younger one a son of the elder by a marriage previous to that with Zenobia.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The Earl of Ducie presided. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the income was so inadequate, that the liabilities had increased within the year by above 600*l.*, and it was proposed to bring the expenditure down, if possible, to 1800*l.* a year, of which Chiswick was to have 1300*l.* The council considered the offer of Her Majesty's Commissioners for 1851, respecting a lease of 20 acres at Kensington Gore for the new garden, was deserving the favourable consideration of the society, and they were of opinion that the income to be expected from a place of such magnificence in the finest situation near London would justify the acceptance of the terms proposed. The garden would be in the immediate neighbourhood of Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens, and in the centre of a new and rapidly-rising town of first-class houses. About 62,000*l.* had been placed at the command of the council for the execution of the works in the new garden, but they trusted that no outlay beyond the stipulated 50,000*l.* would be needed. The garden itself was at present in the earliest stage of construction. The heavy preliminary earthworks and the arterial drainage were nearly completed. The council had expected that works of high art suitable to garden embellishment would be offered to the society as soon as it was known that a place worthy of them was ready to receive them; and that expectation had been realised. Mr. Durham's group of sculpture commemorative of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and costing above 6000*l.*, had been placed at the disposal of the society by the committee intrusted with its execution. It had been settled that Chiswick should be maintained for the purpose of experimental cultivation and of rearing plants both for Kensington and for distribution among the fellows; and large additions had been made. The income from the sale of produce at the garden was last year considerably increased. The council trusted the state of the accounts would be considered satisfactory—the entire debt, which on the 31st of March last year stood at 10,752*l.*, being now represented by the comparatively small sum of 4296*l.* The council believed that the society was entering upon a career of utility and prosperity such as it had never before experienced. The report having been adopted, the officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the proceedings terminated.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held on Monday, at the rooms, Hanover-square; Professor Owen in the chair. The following is the substance of the reports of the council and auditors:—The present number of fellows and annual subscribers is 1709, of whom 75 have been elected since the last annual meeting. During the same period 48 died, 27 resigned, and 22 have been removed by the council. The receipts for the year amounted to 15,194*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, which, with the balance from the previous year, made the total income 16,615*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, there being an increase in the returns from every source of income except museum sales, the principal increase being in the garden receipts. On Whitson Monday last they were visited by 22,261 persons, being, with one exception, the largest number admitted within the gates in one day. The average attendance of visitors was 1000 a day, and the total receipts from this source amounted to 9389*l.* The surplus stock realised 1118*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, while the purchase and carriage of animals cost only 967*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, showing a profit of 151*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* The reserve fund has been increased to 5000*l.* by the purchase of 500*l.* stock. There has been laid out on buildings a sum of 1772*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and the ordinary expenditure for the year has been 12,387*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The whole swine family has been brought into one building, means have been taken to promote the breeding of the Brush turkeys and Impeyan pheasants, and the Japanese salamander has been provided with a commodious tank. On the whole, the menagerie remains in a satisfactory state, although, owing to the severity of the winter, many of the animals died, but none of any importance, with the exception of the elk and Honduras turkey. On the motion of Mr. P. Egerton, the report was adopted; after which the council for the ensuing year was elected, and the special thanks of the society voted to Mr. C. Clinton for allowing his unique collection of peafowls to be exhibited in the gardens, and the proceedings terminated.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.**.....London Institution. 7. Rev. Henry Christmas, "On Eminent Personages of English History living between the years 1640 and 1660."
Entomological. 8.
British Architects. 8. Anniversary.
Medical. 8*½*. Clinical Discussion.
United Service Institution. 8*½*. Lieut. Heathcote, "The Andaman Islands."
TUES......Royal Institution. 3. Dr. Spencer Cobbold, "On Herbivorous Mammalia—the Ox, Goat, and Antelope Tribes."
Syrro-Egyptian. 7*½*. Mr. Frederick Goodall, A.R.A., "Illustrations of Ancient and Modern Egypt."
Civil Engineers. 8. Renewed Discussion upon Mr. D. K. Clark's Paper, "On Coal Burning, &c.," and Mr. J. J. Berkley, "On Indian Railways, with a Description of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway."
Medical and Chirurgical. 8*½*.
WED......London Institution. 7. Dr. Spencer Cobbold, "On the Structure and Habits of the Mammalia."
Society of Arts. 8. Dr. J. Forbes Watson, "On the Chief Fibre-yielding Plants of India; with Observations on the Measures required for the Encouragement of the Growth of these and other Indian Products, to meet the wants of Britain."
Graphic. 8.
Microscopical. 8.
Royal Society of Literature. 8*½*.
THURS......Royal Institution. 3. Professor Ansted, "On Physical Geography and Geology—Africa and Australia."
Royal Society Club. 6.
Antiquaries. 8.
Philological. 8.
Royal. 8*½*.

FEL.....United Service Institution. 3. Col. Shafto Adair, "The Defence of Portsmouth and the Adjacent District."
 Royal Institution. 8. Dr. Thomas Mayo, "On the Relations of the Public to the Science and Practice of Medicine."
 Astronomical. 8.
 SAT.Royal Institution. 3. Mr. F. A. Abel, "On Heat and Chemical Force."
 Royal Botanic. 31.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ITEMS.

WANT OF SPACE has prevented us from giving a full report of the important collection of coins, formerly the property of Lord Northwick, and recently disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. We are enabled, however, to give a few of the choice items in the Roman Series which fetched altogether 3320*l.*—Lot 434. Medallion in bronze; Valerian, obv., laureated bust, to left; rev., LIBERALITAS, AVGG. I., Valerian and Gallienus seated on an estrade between three figures, another ascending the steps; seems unpublished; fine and of much rarity and value; size, 10½—21*l.* 5s. 462. Antoninus Pius, unpublished; rev., ANNONA. AVG. FELIX., Abundance standing to left, ships, modius with poppies, edifice, &c.; fine and of great value—26*l.* 469. Faustina junior; obv., veiled bust; rev. CONSECratio, Empress, encircled by stars, with sceptre, on an eagle, to left; rare and in exquisite condition—31*l.* 475. Faustina junior; obv., splendid bust, to right; rev. FECVND. AVGVSTAE., the Empress with four children; rare, extra fine, and of great value—10*l.* 529. Aelius; obv., bust, to left; rev., TRIB. POT., &c., Concord seated; a most desirable and valuable specimen—13*l.* 567. Aquilia Severa; rev., Concord standing; patinated, rare, and very fine—10*l.* (British Museum). 587. Augustus, Nero, Domitian (2), Septimus Severus, Geta, Diadumenian, Alexander Severus, Saloninus, Posthumus—all rare quinarii; very fine and valuable—11*l.* 651. Caracalla (2); rev., lion to left, biga of bulls; both scarce and desirable. Geta; rev., CONCORDIA, &c., two Emperors. Macrinus; rev., IOVI. CONSERVATORI., Emperor and Jupiter. Good coins—10*l.* 654. Caracalla (2); rev., ADLOCVTIO, type, six figures, &c.; rev., Fortuna seated to left. Geta, as Caesar; obv., fine bust in armour; rev., PONTIF. COS. II., Minerva seated, feeding a serpent coiled round the Palladian olive, or the Romulan fig-tree, owl, &c. Fine and rare coins—9 guineas. 656. Geta; rev., PONTIF. TR. P., &c., three figures sacrificing. Macrinus; rev., PONTIF. MAX., &c., female seated to left. Diadumenian; rev., the Prince and three standards. All excellent medals—8*l.* 12s. 668. Geta (2), one minted at Antioch; rev., high priest ploughing with oxen, two standards, &c., rare; another, rev. three figures near an altar. Diadumenian; rev., PRINC. IVVENTIVS, the princelet and three standards; rare and all desirable—7*l.* 12s. 674. Aquilia Severa; obv., fine bust; rev., Concord standing, star, &c.; an excellent specimen. Maximinus; rev., Victory to right; well preserved—7*l.* 2s. 6d. 676. Julia Mæsa; obv., veiled bust, to right; rev., CONSECratio, funeral pyre; highly ornated, a rare, fine, and valuable medal. Maximinus; rev., Salus, seated, patinated—9*l.* 10s. 678. Julia Mæsa; rev., Pudicitia, seated. Alexander Severus; rev., IOVI. VLTORI., &c., Xoonon, of Zeus, seated in a hexastyle ornamented temple, in a spacious inclosure; fine and very rare—12*l.* 5s. 684. Paulina; obv., veiled bust; rev., CONSECratio, Diana, with torch, in fast biga, to right; extra rare, very fine, and highly valuable—15*l.* 12s. 688. Gordian Africanus, senior; rev., P. M. TR. P., &c., Jupiter, or the Emperor, standing to left; finely patinated, well spread, and very desirable—13*l.* 5s. 699. Philip senior; obv., fine bust to the left; rev., LIBERALITAS. AVGG., five figures, bas reliefs on the suggestum, &c.; very fine, rare, and valuable—14*l.* 5s. Roman gold (continued).—753. Lucilla; obv., beautiful bust to right; rev., VOTA. PVBLICA; extra fine—5*l.* 17s. 6d. 756. Commodus; obv., AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL, most exquisite bust, to right; rev., LIB. AVG. VIII., &c., Liberty to left; in the highest state of preservation, and very valuable—13*l.* 757. Commodus; obv., COMM. ANT. AVG. P. BRIT., bust paludated, without wreath, to right; rev., VIRT. AVG. TR. P. X., &c., Emperor on horseback to right, in combat with a lion; fine, and rarer than most other aurei of Commodus—9*l.* 2s. 6d. 759. Pertinax; obv., laureate bearded bust to right; rev., PROVID. DEOR. COS. II., female to left and star; rare, and very fine—9*l.* 5s. 760. Severus; obv., bust to right; rev., VICTORIAE. AVGG., Victory on biga to right; a rare and beautiful aureus—8*l.* 762. Severus; obv., IMP. INVICTI. PII. AVGG., busts, side by side, of the Emperor and his son Caracalla; rev., VICTORIA. PARTHICA. MAXIMA, Victory to left; extremely scarce and fine; from the Thomas collection—9*l.* 2s. 6d. 763. Severus; obv., DIVO. SEVERO. PIO., bare bust to right; rev., CONSECratio, eagle on thunderbolt to left; minted on his death at York, A.D. 211; rare and very fine—12*l.* 764. Julia Domna; obv., IVLIA. DOMNA. AVG., bust to right; rev., VENERI. VICTR., Venus holding the apple of discord and the victorious palm, resting against a pillar; in a very high state of preservation, and rare; from the Thomas collection, where it fetched only 8*l.*—13*l.* 765. Julia Domna; obv., IVLIA. AVGVSTA.; rev. HILARITAS, female with palm and cornucopia to left; rare and fine—six guineas. 761. Caracalla; rev., SEVERI. AVG. PII. FIL., sacrificial instruments; rare and fine—7*l.* 768. Caracalla; obv., fine bust to left (rare variety); rev., P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P., sun in quadriga to left; a most desirable aureus—8*l.* 10s. 783. Constantius I.; obv., fine bust to right; rev. HERCVLI. CONS. CAES., Hercules with club, lion's skin, and the golden Hesperian apples; in exergue, SMAH.; fine and rare—9*l.* 15s. 784. Constantine the Great; obv., a beautiful bust to right; rev. PRINCIPI. IVVENTIVS, Emperor, with reversed spear, standing between two military ensigns; TR. in exergue; rare and fine—8*l.* 12s.

MISCELLANEA.

MR. T. MASON JONES is announced to deliver an oration on Monday evening next, at Willis's Rooms, on Lord Macaulay, the Essayist, Historian, Orator, and Poet.

The first *conversazione* of the Society of Arts, for this session, took place on Saturday evening, in John-street, Adelphi. The principal attraction of the evening was the collection of miniatures and drawings by the late

Sir William Ross, R.A. In the model-room were collected a variety of new and ingenious inventions, and there was a display of bronzes and other ornamental works, lent by Messrs. Elkington and Messrs. Jackson and Graham. Several of the tables were covered with the microscopes of Messrs. Ross, Baker, Pillischer, and Varley, and the stereoscopes of Messrs. Murray and Heath, in which objects of interest were shown; and Messrs. Mapple and Co. exhibited an electric clock on a novel principle. Some photographs burnt in on glass and porcelain were contributed by M. Joubert; and some remarkable specimens of copper ore and malachite, from Australia, by Professor Tennant. At intervals during the evening Mr. Charles T. Jones exhibited an oxyhydrogen apparatus, with a series of beautiful photographic views of Egypt.

The winter session of the Glasgow University terminated on Tuesday, when the distribution of prizes took place in the Common Hall. The chair was occupied by Principal Barclay, and the different professors were present to present the prizes gained in their respective classes. The body of the hall was occupied by the students, and there was a large number of ladies in the galleries. After the prizes had been distributed the chairman addressed the students in a congratulatory manner, urging them to still greater exertions, which, if carried out with industry and application, would most assuredly be crowned with success.

According to the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, the following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, President of the Society, expressing the readiness of his Royal Highness to place his name on the list of guarantors for the sum of 10,000*l.*, so soon as the sum of 240,000*l.* has been subscribed:

Windsor Castle, April 9, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I am commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort to inform you that his Royal Highness has given his best attention to the proposal made by the Council of the Society of Arts for the formation of a guarantee fund, in order to enable them to give effect to the wish of the society to hold another Great International Exhibition in 1862.

As president of the society, it is ever the wish of his Royal Highness to assist, as far as it is in his power to do so, any well-considered plan proposed by the society, which has for its object the advancement of art and science as applied to industrial pursuits. But, feeling at the same time that the favour of the public to any such plan should be due to the merits of the proposal alone, he has in general made it a rule to decline giving his name to any undertaking which had not already received such an amount of public support as would ensure its ultimate success.

In the present case, however, considering the conditions under which it is proposed to raise the guarantee fund, one of which provides that "no liability shall be incurred by any person subscribing the agreement, unless the sum of 250,000*l.* be subscribed within six calendar months"—his Royal Highness will so far depart from his ordinary practice as to intimate his readiness, when the public interest in the proposed Exhibition shall have manifested itself to the extent of subscribing 240,000*l.*, to contribute the further sum that shall be necessary to complete the full amount of the proposed guarantee.—I remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

C. GREY.

P. Le Neve Foster, Esq.

The sums already guaranteed for carrying out this exhibition amount to nearly 200,000*l.* The principal conditions of the guarantee agreement are: 1st. The trustees and managers of the exhibition who have been named are:

The Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Privy Council, Vice-President of the Society of Arts.	} Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.
The Marquis of Chandos, Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway.	
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.	
C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq., Vice-President of the Society of Arts.	
Thomas Fairbairn, Esq., Chairman of the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition.	

Whose acceptance of the trust will depend upon the amount guaranteed, and also upon the nature and character of the guarantee, evincing the extent of public interest. 2nd. That no subscriber will incur any liability until at least 250,000*l.* have been guaranteed. 3rd. That no calls will be made unless it should happen that, contrary to the experience of the Exhibition of 1851, when there was a surplus of nearly 200,000*l.*, there should be a loss, when the call will be *pro rata*. 4th. Any surplus will be at the disposal of the guarantors, for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce. The council do not propose to limit the fund to the 250,000*l.* named, but, having secured that sum, they will endeavour to increase it as much as possible. It is important to fill up the guarantee list as soon as possible, and those who are desirous of giving their assistance to this undertaking are requested to send in their names to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, London, as early as possible, specifying the sums they are willing to guarantee. The amounts guaranteed by individuals vary from 10,000*l.* to 100*l.*

An interesting ceremony took place on Saturday week, the 21st ult., at Orleans House, Twickenham, the seat of H.R.H. the Duc d'Aumale, namely, the laying the foundation-stone of a new Library, which is destined for the valuable collection of books made by the late M. Cigoigne. This gentleman was gifted with a fancy for book-collecting, and lent himself with great energy and spirit to his life-long task, taking every opportunity that offered itself of securing the rarest books and manuscripts. At his death M. Cigoigne left a wish that the first offer for the whole collection should be made to the Duc d'Aumale, who instantly closed with it, and the library was removed from Paris to Twickenham. Some idea of the importance attached to M. Cigoigne's collection may be gathered from the fact that it was valued at 375,000 francs, or about 15,000*l.*, at which price it was bought by his Royal Highness, and it now forms a most valuable addition to the Duke's own library. The foundation-stone of the new building, which is detached from the residence, was laid by the Duchess d'Aumale, in the presence of a small but select circle assembled for the occasion. A parchment, containing some account of the library, inclosed in a bottle, was deposited in a space prepared for its reception. The ceremony was performed by the Duchess with a silver trowel presented by the contractors, the eminent engineers of the St. Pancras Ironworks. The designs for the building were made by Mons. Duban, who was formerly charged with the restoration of the Louvre; the style being that of the Renaissance.

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A WEEK OR TWO AGO we published the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which has sat for two sessions to deliberate on the propriety of abolishing the so-called Bible Monopoly. As our readers are aware, the committee came to the decision—which has not yet, however, been endorsed by Parliament—"that the patent of the Queen's Printers, so far as relates to the printing of Bibles and New Testaments, be not renewed, and that no exclusive privilege of printing the Sacred Volume be allowed

henceforth to exist." Their recommendation is one of absolute and unfettered competition in the printing and publication of Bibles, without even the supervision which is exercised by the Bible Board in Scotland, called into existence after the abolition of the exclusive privilege north of the Tweed. Since we published the report of the committee, a moderately-sized Blue Book, of considerable interest, has been issued, containing the evidence given during the present session by such gentlemen as Mr. Charles Knight, the eminent publisher; Mr. James Watson, of the firm of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., of Berners-street; Mr. Williams Collins, of Glasgow; the Rev. Adam Thomson; Mr. James Franklin, of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and Mr. C. J. Clay, the Superintendent of the Cambridge University Press. From the preliminary notice of proceedings, we gather that numbers were very equally balanced in the committee for and against the abolition or the partial retention of the so-called monopoly. The report with which our readers are acquainted, proclaiming Free Trade in Bibles, was the production of Mr. Bright, and was carried only by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Edward Baines. Another and unsuccessful report was presented by Lord Robert Montagu, in which it was proposed to address the Crown, praying her Majesty to grant for ten years longer a renewal of the patent at present vested in the Queen's Printers and the two Universities, so far as respects the right to publish English Bibles and Testaments denominated "the authorised edition of the Holy Scriptures," bearing the Royal arms on the title-page, and the Royal Imprimatur. Other publishers were to be allowed the same privilege after their Bibles had been approved of by inspectors appointed for the purpose, and all publishers were to be permitted to print and sell Bibles, with the stipulation that, unless those Bibles should have been inspected and approved of, they were not to appear with the already-mentioned formulas and signs of authorisation; and in all such cases the vendor was to inform the purchaser, "and make him clearly understand, that it is not the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures which he is purchasing." Mr. Walpole proposed a still more Conservative report, affirming "that no sufficient grounds have been established for materially altering the present system." Mr. Bright's carried the day, though by the smallest of possible majorities.

It may be taken for granted that a monopoly in Bible printing and publishing, as in everything else, is bad, and that the Committee have rightly decided to abolish it. It is true that the monopoly is more in name than in fact, and that Mr. Bagster, not to speak of other publishers, is freely allowed to issue his well-known Bibles without any threat of prosecu-

tion from the Queen's Printers or the Universities. Further, the only real privilege enjoyed by the so-called monopolists, that of printing on untaxed paper, will soon cease and determine with the repeal of the paper duty. Still, the power to monopolise exists, and in these days few will wish to see it preserved. But we must confess that there is much to be said in favour of Lord Robert Montagu's proposal, that a distinction should be drawn on the title-page between a Bible which has been thoroughly revised with a view to ensure accuracy, and one which is sent into the world without any such precaution. The witnesses in favour of absolute Free Trade alleged that public opinion and competition would ensure accuracy, but that this is a fallacy has been proved by experience. In the United States absolute Free Trade in Bible printing and publishing prevails, but the American Bibles are full of inaccuracies. The Synod in America has, it appears, formally stated that, "where the publication of Bibles is at every man's option, very many editions are found crowded with typographical errors, and faulty in other important respects." Even the Bible Board in Scotland, charged with the supervision of all Bibles published north of the Tweed, has not prevented the perpetration of gross typographical blunders in Scotch Bibles. Unless some stringent measures are adopted to secure accuracy, the English public will, we are convinced, contemplate with alarm the "liberty of unlicensed printing" recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in the case of the Bible. Should such measures be taken, but not otherwise, the decision come to by the Committee, and the legislative throwing open of the Bible trade to all printers and publishers, will claim to be viewed with unalloyed satisfaction.

WE ARE GRATIFIED to be able to quote, in confirmation of our recently-expressed opinion that the more honourable among American publishers are favourably disposed towards the passing of an International Copyright Law, the following remarks of the *Boston (U.S.) Transcript*. The *Transcript* is a paper of high standing, and its literary columns are under the care of Mr. E. P. Whipple, the well-known essayist and lecturer. "We have little doubt," says the *Transcript*, "that, if the question were now put to the publishers of the United States, there would be a majority on the side of copyright, as against copy-wrong. In the scramble for foreign books it has been found that nobody has escaped being cruelly scratched and hustled. Rivalries, jealousies, criminations, recriminations, now vex and disturb 'the Trade.' The prominent publishers in the United States are competitors in the London market for the advance sheets of new books on popular subjects, or by popular authors; and it has been found that the publisher who carries off the prize by giving the highest bid is liable to loss, by the disposition of his defeated competitors to disregard the implied rule of honour among American booksellers not to reprint what another publisher has already reprinted. An English book which would remunerate the publisher of the 'authorised edition,' now results in a loss both to the publisher who pays the author and the publisher who does not. It is felt that the only way to settle the difficulty is to give a legal instead of a conventional right to the American publisher who is selected by the foreign author to issue his book in the United States."

We learn that steps are being taken in the American Congress to bring the subject of

International Copyright forward. Mr. E. Joy Morris, one of the members from Pennsylvania, is understood to be engaged in the preparation of a Bill, which he will shortly present to the House of Representatives. What the precise provisions of the Bill are we are not informed. It is only to be hoped that the political excitement and the mania for President-making, just now so dominant at Washington, may not wholly divert the attention of the American legislators from this important subject.

BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the *Booksellers' Record and Trade Circular* will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

MR. BENTLEY announces a new work by the indefatigable Mrs. Ellis, on a congenial theme: "Chapters on Wives; or, Sketches of Married Life."

A NEW TALE, "Chilcote Park, or the Sisters," by the author of "Likes and Dislikes," is announced for publication by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son.

MR. G. H. LEWIS'S "Physiology of Common Life," published in monthly parts by the Messrs. Blackwood, is now completed in two volumes.

MR. BOHN'S MAY CONTRIBUTION to his "Illustrated Library" is Captain Marryatt's stirring "Privateersman One Hundred Years ago."

THE CONTRIBUTIONS, literary and theological, of the Rev. J. J. Blunt (late Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge), to the *Quarterly Review*, are to be published in a collective form by Mr. Murray.

IT IS, WE UNDERSTAND, by arrangement with Mr. Bentley, that a copyright edition of Miss Wetherell's "Say and Seal" is (as we intimated last week) being added by Mr. Clarke to his "Parlour Library."

THE MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS OF LORD MACAULAY, to which we have adverted in previous publications, are promised in the course of the present month, by the Messrs. Longman.

THE MESSRS. RIVINGTON have in the press Part 2 of Vol. IV. of Dean Alford's Greek Testament (with English notes), completing the work. The new part will comprise the books 1 John to Revelations.

A SECOND EDITION OF Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Parliamentary poem, "St. Stephen's," originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, is announced by the Messrs. Blackwood.

MESSRS. HURST and BLACKETT have "just ready" a new narrative of Travel and Adventure, by Mr. Atkinson, the author of the interesting book on Siberia. Mr. Atkinson's new work relates to a region to which the encroachments of Russia in the East are giving a new importance. It will be entitled "The Upper and Lower Amoor."

MESSRS. NISBET and Co. have just published a volume containing the lectures delivered during the past winter before the Young Men's Christian Association at Exeter Hall. Among the lecturers were the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Rev. Hugh Stowell, the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, Mr. John B. Gough, &c. &c.

MR. MURRAY has in preparation a new work by the best as well as the most recent translator and editor of Herodotus, the Rev. George Rawlinson. It will be entitled "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World;" namely, Chaldea, Assyria, Babylonia, Media, and Persia. The sources of information are those extraordinary native records to which so much attention has been devoted of late years, and on some of which the author's relative, Sir Henry Rawlinson, has thrown such novel and interesting light. The work will be in three volumes, uniform with Rawlinson's Herodotus, also published by Mr. Murray.

APPROPOS OF TAUCHNITZ'S CHEAP EDITIONS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS, a monthly contemporary has written some nonsense, complaining that English publishers, who have to pay enormous sums for copyrights, do not produce their books as cheaply as they are reproduced by the Leipzig publisher. We are told that, if London publishers would bring out their books at German and American prices, "people would then buy for themselves instead of borrowing their books at Mudie's, or waiting for second-hand copies, till all interest in the work evaporates." For the benefit of our contemporary we copy the following advertisement from a Boston (U.S.) paper. There is an opening, it would appear, for a Transatlantic Mudie, even in that paradise of cheap books (where the literary brooms are stolen ready made), the United States of America:—"A Boston Institution.—Loring's Select Library, 319, Washington-street.—The plan adopted is the same as that of the famous London one of Mudie's, the foremost one in the world, and the aim will be to make it as great for Boston as Mudie's is for London. Patronage from all is respectfully solicited. *Surplus copies* of the new books are withdrawn and sold at great bargains. Library committees, book clubs, or private persons, will find here a rare opportunity to get a great deal of reading for a little money. Call and look them over.—Loring's Bookstore, 319, Washington-street."

A THIRD EDITION of the Rev. Henry Moseley's "Astro-Theology" is in preparation by the Messrs. Longman. Mr. Moseley, it will be remembered, was formerly Professor of Natural History and Astronomy in King's College, London.

"HUNTING IN THE HIMALAYAS" is the title of a book promised for publication by Mr. Bentley, the authorship of which is due to Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, of the Bengal Civil Service, a near relative, if we mistake not, of the fair writers of the "Timely Retreat," a fresh product of whose lively pens, "How we Spent the Autumn of 1859," has just issued from New Burlington-street.

RECENT GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES have resuscitated the old interest in the sources of the Nile. Few men have a better right to be listened to on this subject than Dr. Beke, the Abyssinian traveller, from whom Mr. Madden, of Leadenhall-street, announces a work to be entitled "The Sources of the Nile, being a general survey of the Basin of that River and its Head Streams, with the History of Nilotic Discovery."

THE VETERAN PROFESSOR PILLANS, of the Modern Athens (he figures in Lord Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers") has resuscitated a very old prize essay of an *alumnus* of Edinburgh University—Mr. J. Brown Patterson's disquisition, first published very many years ago, "On the National Character of the Athenians"—and prefixed to it a biographical notice of the author. The present publishers are the Messrs. Blackwood.

MESSRS. J. W. PARKER and SON have nearly ready for publication a work "On Taxation, how it is Raised and how it is Expended." The author is Mr. Leone Levi, Professor of Commercial Law in King's College, London, a valued contributor to the Transactions of the Statistical Society, and the compiler of the excellent serial synopsis of Parliamentary documents published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A COPY OF THE TRADE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. DEAN and SON, of Ludgate-hill, who combine in one and the same firm the functions of lithographers, print and book publishers, printers, stationers, and we know not what besides. We have rarely seen so multifarious a catalogue of articles that may be wanted by our country friends of the Trade, to whom we heartily recommend it. It includes, we may add, among other things, some reminders of very popular works.

MESSRS. GROOMBRIDGE and SON have issued the first number of their new series of monthly tales for young people, "The Magnet Stories for Summer Days and Winter Nights." "When we were Young" is by the author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam" (which has just reached its thirty-fifth thousand). This is not the place to speak of the literary merits of the new juvenile serial, but we may allude to the very pretty style in which it is got up, and to the excellence of the engravings by which it is illustrated.

"WE HAVE GOOD NEWS FROM CANADA," says the *Publishers' Circular*. "In reply to a quiet, well-organised agitation, accompanied by a petition which the booksellers induced all their customers to sign, an intimation has been received from the Government that the recent infliction of an import duty on English printed books will be relinquished. We trust that any other English possessions which may have contemplated following the example set by Canada a year since, will now abandon the idea for ever; for we learn that the result of the experiment was a great falling off in the importation of English books, and, as a natural consequence, the measure completely failed to benefit the revenue."

MR. GILCHRIST, the author of the excellent "Life of Etty," the great painter, has, we hear, nearly completed, from original sources, a biography of that remarkable and interesting artist and poet, William Blake, of whom Allan Cunningham's striking notice in his "Lives of the Painters" has stimulated the curiosity of most of its readers to know more. Charles Lamb, with his quick eye for art, wrote thus of Blake in answer to some inquiries of a friend: "Blake is a real name, I assure you, and a most extraordinary man he is, if he be still living. He is the Blake whose wild designs accompany a splendid edition of 'Blair's Grave.' He paints in water-colours marvellous strange pictures—visions of his brain—which he asserts he has seen. They have great merit. I must look upon him as one of the most extraordinary persons of the age."

MR. HERBERT SPENCER, the author of "Social Statics" and "The Principles of Psychology," proposes to publish, in quarterly parts, a series of works which he has for several years been preparing. Under the general title of "A System of Philosophy," the series will embrace treatises on the Science of Life, the Science of Mind, the Science of Society, and the Science of Morality—the aim being to trace up, through these, certain "first principles" set forth at the outset. The project is endorsed by a number of well-known names in science and literature—French as well as English. The execution of the scheme, however, depends on obtaining a sufficient list of purchasers. Those who feel an interest in the matter should, therefore, apply for prospectuses to Mr. Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand, London, W.C., by whom subscribers' names are received.

GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS's well-known "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Gunnery," published by Mr. Murray, is on the point of reaching a fifth edition.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and NORGATE are publishing a volume of essays, philological, ethnographical, &c., by Dr. Latham, the well-known philologist and editor of the new edition of "Johnson's Dictionary" in preparation by the Messrs. Longman.

MESSRS. W. AND R. CHAMBERS announce that an occasional accelerated issue of their new Cyclopædia (the publication of Vol. I. of which is just completed) will commence at the end of May, when two parts instead of one will be published. A similar duplication of parts, we are informed, will, for the sake of those who wish for a speedy completion of the work, be afterwards given as frequently as circumstances will permit, but will in no case impose any obligation on others who prefer the present rate of issue.

MERTON v. DICKSON.—This was an action brought on Wednesday, in the Court of Exchequer, by a printer, to recover 49*l.* 10*s.* of the defendant, a candidate at the last Marylebone election, for printing necessary for the election. The action was tried before Mr. Baron Bramwell, at Westminster, when it was contended on the part of the defendant that he was not liable; that he had appointed an agent in writing, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, to whom the account ought to have been sent, and by him forwarded to the election auditor; and that he could not personally contract such a debt as the one sued for. The evidence on the trial was that the defendant was present when the orders were given, and the learned judge overruled the objections, and a verdict was taken for the amount claimed, with leave to the defendant to move for a new trial on the question whether, by the 18th clause of the 17 and 18 Vict., Col. Dickson was capable of entering into a contract as a candidate, or whether the payment must not have been made through the election auditor. Subsequently a rule was obtained by the plaintiff, which came on for argument on Wednesday. After hearing the arguments on both sides, the Lord Chief Baron said, that by the 20th section it was enacted: "Nothing in this Act contained (except as herein specially provided) shall be taken to limit the right of any creditor to bring any action or otherwise to proceed against a candidate for or in respect of any expenses connected with the election; and if in any such action or proceeding final judgment be obtained against the candidate, such candidate shall forthwith send to the election auditor a copy or certificate of such judgment; and when and as the moneys recovered by the said judgment, or any part thereof, shall be paid or satisfied by such candidate, or shall be obtained under or by virtue of any execution, the said candidate shall thereupon forward to the election auditor a statement of the moneys so paid or obtained in respect of such judgment." He was of opinion that the defendant was liable, and that the rule must be discharged. The other learned judges concurred. Rule made absolute.

THE LONDON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY v. TALLIS.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Wednesday, before Sir W. P. Wood, Mr. Rolt and Mr. Fooks moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Frederick Tallis, from carrying on that part of the trade or business of a publisher known as the canvassing trade in breach of a covenant entered into by him with the plaintiff, John Tallis. It appeared from the bill that by deed the partnership which had previously existed between John Tallis and Frederick Tallis as publishers in the "canvassing trade" was dissolved. The deed contained a covenant by Frederick Tallis not to carry on the canvassing trade in any place in Great Britain or Ireland in which John Tallis, his executors and administrators, or his or their successors in the said business, or his or their agents, may at such time carry on or be engaged in the trade of a publisher, or any branch, &c., thereof. The London Printing and Publishing Company was established as a joint-stock company, for the purpose of continuing and extending the "canvassing trade" carried on by John Tallis. The company acquired the goodwill and business of John Tallis, and the benefit of all contracts which were subsisting between him and any other persons in respect of any matters connected with the business. The bill alleged generally that the defendant had been carrying on the canvassing trade in London and elsewhere, in places in which he had engaged by his covenant not so to do; and it was stated in the affidavits that he was engaged in bringing out some of the standard works in parts adapted for the canvassing trade. Specific breaches of the contract were also detailed. It appears that certain distinctions exist between the "canvassing" and the "Row" trade of booksellers. The publication of books specially adapted for sale by hawkers from house to house, the absence of advertisements, and the supply to the hawkers and the canvassing trade of books adapted for the purpose at a much lower scale of prices than those charged to the "Row" trade, were stated in the evidence of the plaintiffs as forming the principal distinctions. The defendant, on the other hand, stated that the canvassing department of a publisher, as distinct from the ordinary bookselling trade, consisted in the direct

employment by a publisher on his own account of hawkers or travellers going from house to house for the purpose of selling his works, and that he had abstained from doing this. After hearing counsel, the Vice-Chancellor decided that the defendant had clearly infringed his covenant by offering works to traders on canvassing prices within the city of London, and upon a case so plain and clear the plaintiff ought not to be put to terms of bringing an action to try his right.

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.—The enormous circulation of educational books may be judged of by an official return of the number of copies of each work on the list of the Committee of Council on Education, ordered by the managers of schools in Great Britain (through the committees) between September 1856 and May 1859. The list includes, it may be remarked, only secular books, and is further interesting as an evidence of the kind of instruction given in the schools aided by educational grants:

Subject.	No. of works on list.	No. of copies ordered.
Reading lesson books	123	902,926
School poetry	19	16,299
Grammar and English language	59	104,974
Dictionaries and etymological manuals	22	19,802
Arithmetic	55	135,323
Bookkeeping	6	5,404
Mensuration	11	6,786
Algebra	20	6,860
Writing	4	1,277
Vocal music	24	4,905
Geometry and trigonometry	28	6,901
Practical mathematics	24	2,238
Political and historical geography	62	76,696
Physical and mathematical geography	22	6,140
School atlases	42	14,814
Geology and mineralogy	18	1,193
Botany and vegetable physiology	21	1,527
Zoology and animal physiology	32	5,422
Chemistry	28	3,039
Arts and manufactures	5	1,567
Gardening and agriculture	9	1,856
Preservation of health	6	1,837
Natural philosophy	58	6,712
Mechanics and mechanism	32	3,409
Popular astronomy	34	3,121
Domestic economy	14	9,818
British history	53	62,768
History of Scotland	9	2,388
General history	9	1,119
Modern history	10	997
Principles of teaching	30	9,416
Mental and moral philosophy	14	2,254
Political economy	12	2,943
Works of reference	5	1,103
Wall maps	72	14,369
Diagrams	406	6,902

The total number of schools for which these works were ordered was about 3800. It should be stated that there are a few colonial schools and mechanics' institutes included in that number.

MANUSCRIPT SERMONS.—A somewhat curious case, and one of great interest to secondhand booksellers, was heard at the Brighton County Court, on Friday, the 27th ult., W. T. Smith, of North-street, Brighton, bookseller, being the plaintiff, and George Eugene Mason, of King's Bench-walk, Temple, a gentleman well known to the secondhand trade, the defendant. It appeared that in November last Mr. Smith purchased at the sale rooms of Mr. Wilkinson a large parcel of written sermons, said to contain nearly 1000 in number, and wrote to Mr. Mason inviting him to come and see them, and Mr. Mason bought them. The question in dispute was whether they were sold as original manuscript sermons or as manuscript copies of sermons already published. On this point plaintiff deposed that defendant, in November last, was indebted to him in 4*l.* 10*s.*, and called upon him upon that subject, and then saw the packet of sermons. Plaintiff asked him if they would suit him, saying that he had bought them at a sale for 3*l.* 3*s.*, and if he (defendant) liked to have them he should have them for 4*l.* 10*s.*, adding that they were "the property of a Sussex clergyman." Defendant had them, and in about three months after repudiated them, saying they were only copies. In cross-examination, plaintiff deposed that he never bought them as the original sermons of the Rev. Mr. Tuffnell. He bought them as "a bundle of manuscript sermons," and introduced Mr. Tuffnell's name by saying that he bought them at a sale in which he bought books containing Mr. Tuffnell's book-plate. If they had been original compositions, a penny each would have been rather a moderate price: they would have been worth 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* each. Defendant deposed most positively that he purchased them as "the productions of a Sussex clergyman," and the reason he had not returned them before was because they had not been examined before. They proved to be merely manuscript copies of sermons in print—by Sydney Smith, Gilpin, Hewlett, and Walker.—To support this statement defendant called a young man in the employment of Mr. Jepps, secondhand bookseller, Paternoster-row, to whom the parcel was consigned by him, and the witness deposed that he

had looked over the sermons and found that they were merely copies of printed sermons by the authors alluded to, the name of each of whom was written in a small hand on a corner of each sermon. His Honour was about to give judgment in favour of plaintiff, saying that if they were bought and sold as the "property" of a Sussex clergyman, there was no deception on the part of plaintiff, and defendant was wrong in not examining the bundle at the time of purchase,—when Mr. Penfold put in plaintiff's invoice, which described them as "a lot of MS. sermons;" and his Honour immediately decided that "MS." meant "original," and as the sermons turned out to be only copies of printed works, defendant was entitled to a verdict.

AMERICA.—THE SPRING TRADE SALES.

The usual trade sales of books have been held in Philadelphia and New York, but have hardly attracted the ordinary degree of attention from the Trade. These sales, formerly of great importance and involving the disposal of a vast number of books, have been gradually diminishing in importance and extent for the past three or four years. This may be attributed in some degree to the steady increase of the rate of discount which the leading publishers have been making in their every-day sales, and which naturally makes the demand and competition less brisk when the books are offered at auction. It may be questioned, too, whether the customary purchasers at such sales—the retailers and the jobbers of books—are not finding that the system of low-rate buying at auction is attended in the main with more loss than profit, considering the temptation it offers of increasing a stock beyond the legitimate demands of business. But, be the reasons what they may, it is certain that the trade sales, as conducted in America, are growing less and less in vogue with each succeeding season. The class of book-buyers at these sales has somewhat changed from formerly. Book auctioneers of the itinerant stamp, and "gift-bookellers," now occupy the places of the "old-line" booksellers who were formerly depended upon as purchasers. The business of "gift-bookselling" has become quite a feature of the trade in America. We give below some account of the establishment of Mr. G. G. Evans, the pioneer "gift-bookseller" of the United States, and the leading one among them at present. Mr. Evans purchased in one lot at the New York trade sale 10,000 volumes of the novels of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz (a popular American writer) at 48 cents per volume (2*s.* sterling). As some of our readers may not be aware of the mode in which these American sales are conducted, a slight account of them may not be amiss.

No American publisher holds separate auction sales of his own publications, as do English publishers, but all combine. A sale is held each spring in New York and Philadelphia, each summer in Boston, and each autumn in New York. To each of these sales the publishers of each city contribute, reciprocally, except the spring New York sale, which is for the most part confined to New York houses. The auctioneers of the Philadelphia sale, which is first in order of time, are Messrs. M. Thomas and Sons. Their catalogue for the spring sale of 1860 is a handsomely-printed octavo pamphlet of 364 pages. Of these, 322 pages are occupied with the book lists of many of the principal publishers of the United States, among whom may be named Messrs. Little, Brown, and Co., Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, Messrs. Gould and Lincoln, Messrs. Crosby, Nichols and Co., of Boston, Messrs. Barnes and Co., Mr. G. P. Putnam, Messrs. Rudd and Carleton, of New York, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Co. (who, in addition to their extensive business as publishers, are the largest book-jobbing house in America, if not in the world, having almost a monopoly of the supply of the Southern States of the Union), Messrs. Blanchard and Lea (the great medical publishers), Messrs. Cowperthwait and Co., Messrs. Childs and Peterson, Messrs. E. H. Butler and Co., of Philadelphia. Twenty-eight pages are then occupied with the enumeration of valuable stereotype plates, copyrights, and rights to publish, formerly the property of Messrs. Parry and M'Millan, the successors to the once great and flourishing house of Carey and Hart. These comprise the plates of the only American edition of Lord Bacon's Works, in three volumes, 8vo.; the excellent critical and biographical manuals of the late Dr. Rufus Griswold, entitled respectively "The Poets and Poetry of America," "The Female Poets of America," and "The Prose Writers of America;" the works of the late Professor Henry Reed; the art-books of the late Horace Binney Wallace, the poems of Mrs. Sigourney; the reprints of the works of Professor William Archer Butler; and many other valuable works. Some other stereotype plates, together with various lots of stationery, occupy the remaining space. In the book department the catalogue, though comprising a great number of books, by no means represents the actual sales. The contributors are required to send only a fixed number (from 10 to 25, governed by the price and size of the work), to be subject to absolute sale. They then have the privilege of duplicating to any extent they may choose; and in the palmier days of these sales, the numbers of a popular book sold to the various bidders have been very great. We are nearly without details respecting the number of books sold

at the Philadelphia sale, finding only in a Philadelphia journal some reference to the contribution of Messrs. H. Cowperthwait and Co., of that city, said to be the largest invoice in the catalogue—the estimated value of the works offered amounting to twenty thousand dollars. The bidding was very spirited, and great quantities were disposed of. The auctioneers of the New York sale are Messrs. George A. Leavitt and Co., and their catalogue is of about the same compass as the Philadelphia just described. In its book department it contains the names of two large publishing houses of New York, which are not found in the Philadelphia catalogue—Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., and Messrs. Derby and Jackson. In a former number of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD we have spoken of the important contribution of stereotype plates and copyrights made to this sale by Mr. Redfield and Messrs. Barnes and Co. Like the other catalogue, this concludes with various invoices of stationery. We are indebted to the New York *Century* for a few details of the sale of the leading invoices.

GEORGE P. PUTNAM.—Sold 5400 copies of Irving's Works, and 350 copies of Bayard Taylor's. The sales of these two authors alone reached 7000 vols.

SHELDON AND CO.—2500 copies of Spurgeon's Works. Lines of kindred authors sold in proportion.

W. A. TOWNSEND AND CO.—2450 copies of Cooper's Novels. All the works of this house on the catalogue met with an extensive sale.

DERBY AND JACKSON.—1500 copies of "Pulpit Biography," 3000 copies of Travels and Adventure series, 800 copies of "Perfect Gentility," 800 copies of "Popular Miscellany," 400 copies of "Lectures to Young Men," 4000 copies Standard Fiction, 1140 copies Classic Novels, 250 copies "Bentham," 400 copies "Minister's Wooing."

CHARLES SCRIBNER.—1180 copies of "Timothy Titcomb's Letters," 700 copies "Gold Foil." Other books of Mr. Scribner's list sold in proportion.

T. B. PETERSON AND CO. (Philadelphia).—9000 copies ahead edition of Dickens's Works, in paper covers; 2328 copies in cloth, calf, and half calf; 3150 copies Cook Books, purchased mostly by D. W. Evans; 20,000 copies of the Works of Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Lee Hentz, in cloth; 10,000 copies purchased by Mr. Evans at one bid. The aggregate amount of Messrs. Peterson's sales reached upwards of 10,000 vols., a much larger amount than ever before realised at one sale.

HARDING (Philadelphia).—The sales of Mr. Harding's list, chiefly Bibles and Prayer Books, reached 9000 vols.; 540 copies quarto Bibles in one line.

MASON BROTHERS.—200 copies Parton's "Life of Aaron Burr," 240 copies Parker's "Rem. Choate," 130 copies Webster's quarto Dictionary. Of their music books a larger quantity was sold than at any previous trade sale.

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.—Among the sales of these publishers were 1500 copies of Bibles and Prayer Books.

C. M. SAXTON AND CO.—Of their list we have selected the following four lines: 325 copies Herbert's "Hints to Housekeepers," 200 copies Linsley's "Morgan Horse," 1650 copies Popular Biographies, 2425 copies Mrs. Holmes's Works.

At both sales the stereotype plates, notwithstanding the value and important character of many of them, proved a drag, and the larger portion of those offered was withdrawn unsold, or bought in for the owners. Each of these sales continued about ten days.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Boston Transcript* thus compliments a well-known American publisher and his daughter:—"A daughter of the most liberal and tasteful publisher in America (the one native authors prefer to all the 'trade') has written an article in the last *Atlantic Monthly*—the style and idea of which are remarkably indicative of talent and tact, and prophesy genuine literary aptitude, such as she comes honestly by. The article is entitled 'Found and Lost,' and its author is but seventeen years of age. The editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* has proved himself quick to recognise and generous to encourage unknown and experimental genius." The publisher here referred to is understood to be Mr. George P. Putnam, the publisher of Irving, Bayard Taylor, and other distinguished American authors.

THE "NEW YORK TRIBUNE," in speaking of the unprecedented quantity of stereotype plates thrown into the market at the present time by the sales of Mr. J. S. Redfield and Messrs. Barnes and Burr, expresses a doubt whether the process of stereotyping is not carried too far in America. "When the expectations of a very large sale are realised, it is a cheap method of manufacturing a book; but when they are fallacious, it causes a most unprofitable expenditure of capital, and, at the best, excludes the chance of corrections, too often perpetuating errors and shutting out improvements. Thus it is owing, no doubt, to the existence of a set of plates of Hallam's Works, dating many years back, that the American public are ignorant of an entire volume of additions and corrections by that writer to his most popular work, the 'Middle Ages,' and that students are kept pondering over the blunders of the first edition of Liddell and Scott's 'Greek Lexicon,' while a fourth, nearly double in size, has been many years current in England. Other examples as striking might easily be named."

THE RECENT DEATH OF MRS. JAMESON has called forth the highest eulogiums upon her character and labours from the press of America. Her writings have been widely popular in the United States and Canada, and several of her works have passed through many editions. Of her "Characteristics of Women," three editions have been prepared by as many houses, one of them with a number of illustrations. The nearest approach to anything like a collected uniform edition of Mrs. Jameson's books has been made by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, of Boston, in their popular "blue and gold" series of pocket editions. In this are comprised "The Characteristics of Women," "Lives of the Poets," "Sketches of Art," "Lives of Italian Painters," "Diary of an Ennuyée," and "Studies and Stories."

AN AMERICAN TRANSLATION OF THE LETTERS OF HUMBOLDT TO VARNHAGEN VON ENSE is announced by Messrs. Rudd and Carleton. It is to be executed by Mr. Frederick Kapp, the author of the "Life of Baron Steuben," published recently. Messrs. Appleton announce that they will publish the same work "from early sheets," referring, doubtless, to the translation executed here for Messrs. Trübner and Co.

REPORT SPEAKS HIGHLY OF THE interesting nature of Washington Irving's "Life and Letters," now in speedy preparation by his nephew and literary executor. Mr. Irving is so much the historian of events, that the work will possess almost the charm of an autobiography. The details of his visit to Europe at the eventful period of the Peace of Amiens, 1804, will be entirely new, and include more romantic associations than are usually connected with our idea of Geoffrey Crayon in later life; while the pictures of English literary society, for which his prolonged residence abroad gave him material, will seem to the present generation like a new revelation of the inner life of the Georgian era. The memoir and correspondence will probably make three volumes, uniform with the standard edition of Irving's works.—*New York Tribune*.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW AMERICAN WORKS IN THE PRESS.

HARPER AND BROTHERS.

St. Stephen's: a Poem. By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.

FOLLETT, FOSTER, and Co.

The Romance of the Mummy. Translated from the French of Théophile Gautier by Mrs. Annie T. Wood.

RUDD AND CARLETON.

The Kellys and O'Kellys. By Anthony Trollope. Too Much Alone: a Novel. By G. F. Trafford.

D. APPLETON and Co.

Roscoe's Poems and Essays. Mrs. Thomson's Life and Times of the Duke of Buckingham.

G. W. Cooke's Conquest and Colonisation in N. Africa.

Prior's Life of Edmond Malone.

Lady Chesterfield's Letters to her Daughter. By G. A. Sala.

Life in the Sea. By Lascelles Wrexall.

The Season Ticket. By Judge Haliburton.

Hulse House.

Woman's Temptation. By the Hon. Mrs. R. Dutton.

My First Journal: a Book for Children. By Miss G. M. Craik.

The Seven Sisters of Sleep. By M. C. Cooke.

Pichot's Life of Sir Charles Bell.

Sir R. Wilson's French Invasion of Russia.

Life of Thomas Assheton Smith.

The Letters of Alexander von Humboldt to Varnhagen von Ense, during the years 1827 to 1858. (From early sheets.)

W. I. POOLEY and Co.

Alpha and Omega. By George Gilfillan, author of "Bards of the Bible."

The Three Clerks: a Novel. By Anthony Trollope.

The Warden: a Novel. By the same.

THE FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST OF NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, for the week ending Tuesday, April 17, 1860:

ORIGINAL.

DISNEY—Influence of Climate in a Commercial, Social, Sanitary, and Humanising Point of View. By J. Disturnel. Accompanied by a Map of the World, showing the most important Isothermal Lines. 4to 1 dol. New York: Charles Scribner.

GODWIN—The History of France to the Revolution of 1789. Vol. I.—Ancient Gaul. By Parke Godwin. 2dols. New York: Harper Brothers.

HARRIS—Modern Spiritualism. By Rev. L. Harris. Sermon on Modern Spiritualism, preached in London, Jan. 15, 1860. 12 cents. New York: New Church Publishing Association.

HOUSTON—The Life of General Samuel Houston, the Texan Hero. The only authentic memoir of him ever published. 1 dol. Philadelphia: G. G. Evans.

MILBURN—The Pioneers of the Mississippi Valley. By W. H. Milburn, author of "The Rifle, Axe, and Saddlebags." New York: Derby and Jackson.

MORRIS—Relations of the Ganglio-nervous System to the Immortal Soul of Man. By Professor William Morris. Philadelphia: Gaut and Volkmar.

REPRINTS.

CAXTON—My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life. By Pisistratus Caxton. In 4 vols. 4 dols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott and Co.

MORI—Mademoiselle Mori: a Tale of Modern Rome. 1.25 dols. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

WHATELY—A View of the Rise, Progress, and Corruptions of Christianity. By Archbishop Whately. New York: W. G. W. G. W.

WILLS—Old Leaves gathered from Household Words. By W. Henry Wills. Muslin. 1 dol. New York: Harper and Brothers.

FRANCE.—M. EUGÈNE HATIN has just published the concluding instalment of his useful, important, and indeed unique work, the "Political and Literary History of the Press in France, with an historical introduction on the origin of journalism, and a general bibliography of journals since their origin." The part now published is the second of Vol. IV., and comprises "The Modern Press, 1789-1860," the most interesting portion of the work.

M. DE QUATREFAGES, the eminent French naturalist, has republished from the *Revue des Deux*

Mondes, enlarged and revised, his important essay on the culture of silk and the recent epidemic among the silk-worms.

MR. LAWRENCE'S "Guy Livingstone" is making its appearance in a French translation in the columns of the well-known Paris journal, *La Presse*.

PRINCE AUGUSTIN GALITZIN has edited an interesting contribution to the biography of Henri Quatre, a volume of 450 pages, consisting of letters of that monarch never before published.

M. FORCADE has made his *début* in the *Journal des Débats* with an article which has excited considerable attention, claiming additional liberty for the newspaper and periodical press of France.

THE PECULIAR SPECIES OF BIOGRAPHY to which M. Capefigue has recently devoted his time and talents is receiving a new cultivator in the person of M. de Lescure, from whose pen a Paris publisher announces a work on "The Mistresses of the Regent"—a pretty extensive theme, unless the fame of Louis XV.'s predecessor be much belied.

FEW OF THE MANY POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS made during a long career by the veteran Dupin have excited more interest than his recent speech against the pretensions of the Pope. The announcement that he was to bring his pen into play on the same subject made some stir in the politico-literary circles of Paris. On Thursday his expected work was to make its appearance. Its title was to be "The Liberties of the Gallican Church," with an appendix "On the Abuse of Excommunications and the Roman Question."

AFTER all that has been said and written respecting the recent improvement and embellishment of Paris, there is something startling in the title of the latest lucubration of the well-known journalist and litterateur, Alexandre Weill, "Paris Uninhabitable." The object of his *brochure* is to prove that for all classes below the most opulent rents in Paris are crushing in their dearth. Turning a deaf ear to the usual philosophy of supply and demand, M. Weill seems to ask for Imperial intervention to redress the balance and make the owners of house property and the letters of lodgings relax in their exactions.

THE LATEST CONTRIBUTION TO THE GREAT RAG CONTROVERSY IN FRANCE is an address from the French paper-makers to M. Baudrillart, the editor of the *Journal des Débats*, a paper which takes a free-trade view of the question, and strongly advocates a free export of rags from France. The address is ironically entitled "Very Humble Observations," &c. Its gist is, that it is not fair to ask for a removal of the prohibition of the export of rags from France, so long as other countries keep up heavy or prohibitory duties on the export of theirs. A prohibition of the export of rags exists, it seems, in Belgium and Spain, while duties of various amounts, but in all cases considerable, affect the export from Germany, Austria, Holland, Portugal, and the Two Sicilies. M. Baudrillart has replied to his "humble" memorialists, and professes himself unconvinced by their arguments and statistics.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By C. HINDLEY, 41, North-street, Brighton.

Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, Vol. I. (Library of Entertaining Knowledge.)

Brown's Book of Butterflies, 3 vols. 18mo. Vol. I. Coloured plates.

Dunvan's History of Brighton and Lewes.

Sussex Archaeological Collection, Vols. I. and V.

Beauties of the British Poets, with remarks by Rev. G. Croly, 12mo. 1828.

Lee's History of Brightelmston.

Clark on Climate, 8vo.

Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs for Children.

By J. BECK, Advertiser office, Leamington.

Kenilworth, by Sir Walter Scott, 3 vols. edition. Vol. III. Two copies.

TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD and TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

MR. KEATS, bookseller and stationer, Brighton, has removed from St. James's-street to Western-road.

BANKRUPT.—Stephen Joseph Meaney, Liverpool, newspaper proprietor and publisher, May 8 and 30, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court, Liverpool; solicitor, Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—G. Gilmour and H. Gilmour, Winchester, printers and bookbinders. J. Jackson and J. Andrew, Manchester, printers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.—J. Burton, Atherton, Warwickshire, bookseller, stationer, and printer, first div. of 2½d. on any Tuesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.

R. Mason, Bryan-street, Caledonian-road, wholesale stationer, 1s. 9d. on Wednesday next and three subsequent Wednesdays, between eleven and two, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Basinghall-street.

DIVIDEND MEETING.—J. F. Lacey and L. Addison, Liverpool, printers, May 22, at eleven, at the court, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED.—N. G. Bond, Huddersfield, bookseller, certificate of the third class, after twenty-one days from April 23.

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—The following persons, who on their several petitions filed in the Court have obtained interim orders for protection from process, are required to appear in Court as hereinafter mentioned, at the Court-house, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, as follows, to be examined and dealt with according to the statute:—On Monday, the 14th of May, at eleven o'clock precisely, before Mr. Chief Commissioner Law, Augustus Frederick King, formerly of 32, High-street, Deptford, Kent, and now of 19, Pleasant-row, High-street aforesaid, tobacconist and dealer in fancy goods and newspapers.—On Tuesday, the 15th of May, at eleven o'clock precisely, before Mr. Chief Commissioner Law, Christopher Bedford, formerly of 12, Plaw-place, Cambridge-road, Mile-end-gate, Middlesex, having a place of business at 28, Bartholomew-close, London, and renting and letting a house and premises, 17, Bartholomew-close aforesaid, and now of 12, Plaw-place, and renting and letting the premises, 17, Bartholomew-close aforesaid, news agent, stationer, bookseller, tobacconist, dealer in toys and fancy goods, and photographic artist.—On Wednesday, the 16th of May, at half-past ten o'clock, before Mr. Commissioner Murphy, William Dyer, now of 6, Smith's-buildings, Bunhill-row, St. Luke's, out of business, then of 22, Crown-row, Mile-end-road, previously lodging at 9, Cambridge-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, all in Middlesex, before then lodging at Balaam-street, Plaistow, Essex, previously of No. 60, Union-street, before then of 3, Melville-street, previously of 3, Union-street, before then of 1, Castle-street, previously of 9, Cambridge-street, George-street, and formerly of 16, Union-street, all in Ryde, Isle of Wight, stationer, news agent, and tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—R. Buchanan, Glasgow, printer, to meet May 8, at twelve, within the Crown Hotel, Glasgow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CAUTION TO THE TRADE.

8, King William-street, W.C., April 27.
MR. MANWARING begs to inform the editor of THE CRITIC that, having recently received a second order for goods, unaccompanied by a remittance, from James Becke, of 10, Joynton-street, Bury New-road, Manchester, and late of 18, Howard-street, Strange-ways, he forwarded both letters, together with three others evidently of the same origin, but signed "J. Froggart, 20, Freeman-street, Hulme," and addressed to Mr. Chapman, to the superintendent of the Manchester police, by whom he is this morning informed that the parties "are very well known in Manchester as notorious swindlers;" and he will thank the editor to put members of the trade on their guard, by giving this letter the fullest publicity, several publishing houses having recently become losers through forwarding books on credit to strangers.

COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

[Auctioneers wishing to have their coming sales noted in this column will oblige by forwarding early intimations and early copies of catalogues.]

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Tuesday, May 8, books, manuscripts, and works in general literature, &c.

By THE SAME, on Thursday, May 10, the collection of manuscripts, and a few printed books, the property of the late Sir William Betham, Ulster King-of-Arms.

By THE SAME, on Friday, May 11, and following days, a collection of books, written by, and relating to, the English Catholics; to which is added the scientific library of the late T. H. Henry, Esq., F.R.S.

By Mr. L. A. LEWIS, 125, Fleet-street, on Saturday, May 5, the library of a gentleman.

By MR. HODGSON, at the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on Monday, May 7, and three following days, the stereotype plates, copyrights, and remaining stock, in cloth and quires, of popular works.

By THE SAME, on Thursday, May 10, the steel plates, printed stock, and copyright of "Betts's Family Atlas."

REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, at No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, Tuesday, the 24th ult. and following days, the second portion of the library of the late Rev. John Mitford, of Benhall, Saxmundham, Suffolk. We give, with the prices brought, some of the more generally interesting lots disposed of during the first eight days' sale.

Allot (R.) England's Parnassus. 1600. 2½ ds.
Ascham (R.) English Works. 1815. 1½ ds.
Atterbury (Bp.) Miscellaneous Works, notes by Nichols, 5 vols. 1789-98. 1½ ds.

Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, edited by Dyce, 11 vols. 1843. 5l.

Beckford (W.) Epitaphs. Privately printed within black borders (Bath, 1824). Presentation copy from the author to Samuel Rogers, with part of an autograph note from the Duchess of Hamilton. 15l. 15s.

Aubrey (J.) Memoirs, by John Britton. 1845. 1l. 5s.

Biographia Britannica, 7 vols. 1747. 2l. 17s.

Brathwait (R.) The Shepherd's Tales. 1621. This work is one of the rarest of all Brathwait's pieces. There may be other copies existing, but this is the only one we know of. It is the same copy that was sold at the sale of Dr. T aylour's books in 1793 for 11s. 9l. 9s.

Brydges (Sir E.) British Bibliographer, 4 vols. 1810-14. 4l. 8s.

Bowood and its Literary Associations at the end of the Eighteenth and to the middle of the Nineteenth Century, with Anecdotes of W. L. Bowles, Rev. G. Crabbe, and Thomas Moore, portrait of the Marquis of Lansdowne. 25 copies only printed separately, with autograph note of Mr. Britton. 1854. 1l. 8s.

Byrd (W.) Psalmes, Sonets, and Songs of Sadnes and Pietie, made into Musike of five parts. Very rare, fine copy in purple morocco. 1587. 5l. 5s.

Carte (T.) History of England, 4 vols. 1747-55. 2l. 14s.

Collins (A.) Peerage of England, edited by Sir Egerton Brydges, 9 vols. 1812. 4l. 19s.

Churchyard (T.) Worthines of Wales. Black letter, very rare, morocco. 1587. This is the rarest as well as one of the most important of the productions of the poet. It is interesting alike to the poetical and topographical collector. 13l. 5s.

Collier (J. P.) Catalogue Bibliographical and Critical, of Early English Literature, forming a portion of the Library at Bridgewater House. 1837. Privately printed for presents only. "To the Rev. John Mitford from his sincerely obliged J. Payne Collier." 6l.

Daniel (S.) The Civile Wares between the Houses of Lancaster and Yorke, corrected and continued. 1609. This is the first complete edition of this interesting historical poem. 4l. 10s.

Dalrymple (Sir David) Lord Hailes' Works. 11 vols. Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1773-1810. 4l. 11s.

Dibdin (T. F.) Bibliographical Decameron. 3 vols. 1817. 9l.

Digby (K. H.) Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith. 9 vols. Very scarce. 1831-39. 3l. 14s.

Dekker (T.) The Magnificent Entertainment given to King James, Queene Anne his Wife, and Henry Frederick the Prince upon the day of His Maesties Triumphant Passage (from the Tower) through the City of London, being the 15 of March, 1603. First London edition, very rare, a very fine copy in red morocco. 1604. 6l. 10s.

Faustus. The Historie of the damnable Life and deserved death of Doctor John Faustus, New Imprinted and translated by O. F. gent., black letter, purple morocco. H. Orwin, 1592. 5l. 7s. 6d.

Drayton (M.) Poly Olbion. 1622. 8l. 15s.

Evelyn (J.) Miscellaneous Works, original and other editions, collected by Mr. Mitford, and bound in 1 vol. 4to. and 17 vols. 8vo. and 12mo.—in all 18 vols. 1652-1706. 11l.

Gascoigne. The Whole Woorkes of George Gascoigne, Esquyre, black letter. 1587. 10l.

Greene (Robert) A Quip for an Vpstart Courtier. Black letter, rare, a very fine and large copy. 1620. 6l. 17s. 6d.

Grenville. Bibliotheca Grenvilliana; or Bibliographical Notices of Rare and Curious Books in the Library of the Hon. Thomas Grenville (now in the British Museum), by J. T. Payne and H. Foss, 2 vols. 1842. 6l. 8s. 6d.

Hearne (T.) Reliquie Hearniane, edited by Dr. Bliss, 2 vols. large paper, royal 8vo. Oxford, 1857. 4l. 18s.

Hayne (T.) The Life and Death of Dr. Martin Luther, very scarce, fine copy from Lord Oxford's library. 1641. If this volume was reprinted with additional marginal notes, it would convey a far better idea of the life of Luther and his contemporaries, than many of the elaborate labours of his biographers. Two of our English poets, Quarles and Vickers, have prefaced the work by a sonnet, "To the Precious Memory of Dr. Mart. Luther." 4l.

Homer, Iliad, 24 Books done according to the Greeke, by G. Chapman. Nath. Butter, n.d. Pope's copy, with his autograph and some memorandums by him; a present from Dr. Warton, Bishop of Gloucester, to Dr. T. Warton. In Warton's edition of Pope this volume is mentioned; within the volume is his autograph before sending it to be printed. The price paid for this volume was 3s. 12l. 5s.

Jones (Inigo) Sketch Book. "Roma; Altro diletto che imparar non trouo Inigo Jones" 1614. Privately printed, and limited to 100 copies, lithographed by G. E. Madeley. 8vo. 1831. The original interesting volume of sketches, with numerous remarks, by Inigo Jones, is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, for whom these admirable fac-similes were executed. The copies are all bound in parchment, in imitation of the original, and were distributed in presents by the Duke. 7l.

Jonson (B.) Works, with notes and memoir by Gifford, 9 vols., portrait, some MS. and printed memoranda by Mr. Mitford, inserted, scarce. 1816. 5l. 12s. 6d.

Journals. The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1797 to 1809, with explanatory notes, 13 vols. 1802-10. 6l. 6s.

Longus, Les Amours Pastorales de Daphnis et Chloé, plates, ruled with red lines, morocco, g. e. 1731. A unique specimen of exquisite binding by Monnier. 12l. 10s.

Knight (R. P.) Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus lately existing at Isernia, in the Kingdom of Naples, &c., very rare. 1786. 8l.

Milton (J.) Poems, with English and Latin, composed at several times, portrait by Marshall, first edition, original binding. 5l. 10s. 1645.

Milton (J.) Paradise Lost, a Poem in Ten Books. Second issue of the first edition, fine copy, with portrait by Faithorne and coat of arms inserted. P. Parker, 1668. 6l. 15s.

Lydgate (J.) The Auncient Historie and onely trewe and syncere Chronicle betwixt the Grecians and the Trojans, translated from the Greeke, &c., into English verse, and newly imprinted, black letter, with the curious woodcut title. T. Marsha, 1555. 9l. 5s.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ARTHUR—The Successful Merchant: Sketches of the Life of Mr. Samuel Budgett. By William Arthur. 23rd edit cr 8vo cl 5s. Hamilton and Co.

BELL—Principles of the Law of Scotland. By George Joseph Bell. The 5th edit, by Patrick Shaw. 8vo cl 23s. (T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

BOUCHIER—The Country Pastor and his Flock; or Stories of my Parish. By the Rev. Barton Bouchier. 1st series, 2nd edit 12mo cl 3s. 6d. J. F. Shaw.

BRANTHWAY—The Wayward Heart: a Novel. By Edward J. Branthway. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 21s. C. J. Skeet.

BRAZIL: Its History, People, Natural Productions, &c. With a Map and Engravings. Fcp 8vo cl 4s. Religious Tract Society.

BREVEL—Theology in Science; for the use of Schools and Private Readers. By the Rev. Dr. Brewer. Fcp 8vo cl 3s. 6d. Jarrold and Sons.

BROWN—The Public Life of Captain Jno. Brown. By Jas. Redpath. With an Autobiography of his Childhood and Youth. Cr 8vo cl 4s. 6d. Thickbroom and Co.

BUDGEN—Parochial Sermons Preached at Trinity Church, Barking, Essex. By Jno. Budgen. Cr 8vo cl 7s. 6d. Wertheim and Co.

BURKE—A Selection of Arms authorised by the Laws of Heraldy. With Annotations. By Sir Bernard Burke. Royal 8vo cl 9s. Harrison.

CARTWRIGHT—The Backwoods Preacher: an Autobiography of Peter Cartwright, for more than fifty years a preacher in the Backwoods and Western Wilds of America. Edited by W. P. Strickland. New edit cr 8vo cl 2s. A. Heylin.

CHAMBER—Ben Brace, the last of Nelson's Agamemnon. By Captain Chamber. New edit (Parlour Library, Vol. CCX.) fcp 8vo bds 2s. C. H. Clarke.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Sixty of the Christy's Minstrels' Songs and Choruses; words and music, without pianoforte accompaniments. Royal 8vo swd 6d. Musical Bouquet Office.

CHURCHILL—On the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. By Richard D. Churchill. 4th edit enlarged. Fcp 8vo cl 12s. 6d. Renshaw.

CLIFFE—Notes and Recollections of an Angler: Rambles among the mountains, valleys, and solitudes of Wales, with sketches of some of the lakes, streams, mountains, and scenic attractions in both divisions of the principality. By John Henry Cliffe. Cr 8vo cl 5s. Hamilton and Co.

COCHLAN—The Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy: comprising Sardinia, Venetian Lombardy, and Tuscany; what may be seen in Paris in ten days; with the necessary information respecting passports, money, hotels, luggage, &c. Illustrated with maps and plans. New edit fcp 8vo cl 2s. 6d. Triibner and Co.

COCHLAN—The Belgium, Holland, the Rhine, and Switzerland; the fashionable German watering places; with the necessary information respecting passports, money, luggage, railroads, steam packets, hotels, &c. 16th edit fcp 8vo cl 2s. 6d. Triibner and Co.

COLEMAN—British Butterflies. Figures and descriptions of every native species, with an account of butterfly development, structure, habits, localities, mode of capture and preservation, &c. By W. S. Coleman. With col. illustrations by the author. Fcp 8vo cl 3s. 6d. gilt edges 4s. Routledge and Co.

COUSENS—Seek and ye shall Find; or simple morning and evening prayers for two weeks; with additional prayers adapted for the household, the study, and the nursery. By Frances Upcher Cousens. 16mo cl 1s. cl gilt 1s. 6d. Ward and Lock.

CRONHEIM—Inquiry into the Origin of the Belief on Predestination. By F. W. Cronheim. Cr 8vo cl swd 2s. 6d. Rivingtons.

DANA—Manual of Mineralogy: Including Observations on Mines, &c. By James D. Dana. New edit revised cr 8vo cl 7s. 6d. Triibner and Co.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. Eighth edit, re-issue. Vol VIII. 4to cl 24s. half bound rusia 30s. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

ETON—Guide to Eton: Eton Alphabet, Eton Block, Eton Glossary, &c. Fcp 8vo swd 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

FROUDE—History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude. Vols. V. and VI. 8vo cl 23s. J. W. Parker and Son.

GILES—First Lessons in Indian History, for the use of Beginners. By the Rev. Dr. Giles. New edit 18mo swd 9d. C. H. Law.

GOODDAY—The Sabbath the First Sanitary Agent, or Means of Life. By Horatio Goodday. Dedicated by permission to the Earl of Shaftesbury. 2nd edit fcp 8vo swd 6d. Hatchard and Co.

GOLDBURN—A Manual of Confirmation, with a Pastoral Letter, &c. By Edward Meyrick Goldburn. 12mo cl swd 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

HARRISON—The Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra. By John Harrison. Second edit 8vo cl 7s. 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

HOMER—The Iliad of Homer, Books I. to VIII.; chiefly according to the text of Dr. Kennedy; with original notes, philological and exegetical, examination questions, &c.; comprising also the various readings and comments of the most eminent critics on Homer. By A. R. Fausset. Second edit revised and improved, 12mo cl 6s. 6d. William Allan.

HILL—The Cook's Own Book; or a Manual of Cookery for the Kitchen and the Cottage. By Georgiana Hill. (Household Manuals, Vol. I.) Fcp 8vo limp cl 6d. Routledge and Co.

JANET Gray; or Life as it meets us. By S. T. C. Cr 8vo cl 10s. 6d. J. Nisbet and Co.

JEANS—Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. By H. W. Jeans. Parts I. and II. in one vol. 12mo cl 9s. Longman and Co.

KEMBLE—Church Psalmody: Enlarged and Adapted to the Selection of Psalms and Hymns by the Rev. Charles Kemble. The whole Rearranged in Short Score by John Gledhill. 3rd edit royal 8vo cl swd 3s. D. Batten.

LABAGH—The Great Events that are coming upon the Earth. By the Rev. Isaac P. Labagh. Edited, with an Introduction, by the Rev. John Baillie. Cr 8vo cl 5s. J. Nisbet and Co.

LATHAM—Opuscula: Essays chiefly Philological and Ethnographical. By Robert Gordon Latham. 8vo cl 10s. 6d. Williams and Norgate.

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